**INSURANCE.**

Japan believes in Japanese Companies. Brazil and Argentine do not send their money out of their country.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Then why India alone still persists in keeping faith in foreigners?
The Indian Insurance Companies want your support. Give it and make them big.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 135 — BOMBAY WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 5 1927 — ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 8 Oct. | BANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 15 „ | NALDERA x | | 16,088 |
| 22 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 29 „ | BAZMAK@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 5 Nov. | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 12 „ | NARKONDAx | | 16,303 |
| 19 „ | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 26 „ | RAJPUTANA | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,120 |
| 3 Dec. | BAZMAK .. | | 10,602 |
| 10 „ | RANPURA .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20,847 |
| 17 „ | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,946 |
| 31 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 1928 | | | |
| 7 Jan. | RAWALPINDI | MALOJA x .. | 20,837 |
| 14 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 28 „ | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 4 Feb. | BAZMAK .. | NALDERA x .. | 16,088 |
| 11 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 18 „ | BAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,936 |
| 25 „ | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 3 Mar. | BAZMAK .. | NARKUNDA .. | 16,302 |
| 10 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 17 „ | BAZMAK@† | | 10,602 |
| 21 „ | CHINA‡ | | 7,952 |
| 24 „ | RANPURA .. | | 16,601 |
| 31 „ | MOOLTANx.. | | 20,847 |
| 7 April | RANCHI .. | | 16,650 |
| 14 „ | BAZMAK @.. | | 10,602 |
| 21 „ | RAWALPINDI | | 16,619 |
| 28 „ | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 5 May. | RAJPUTANA | | 16,568 |
| 12 „ | BAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,953 |
| 19 „ | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 „ | BAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 16,088 |

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1st Saloon to London .. | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| „ „ „ Marseilles .. | 72 | 62 | 56 |
| 2nd Saloon to London .. | 54 | 52 | |
| „ „ „ Marseilles .. | 50 | 48 | |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 3rd Nov. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 17th „ | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 15th Dec. | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 1928 | | |
| 5th Jany. | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd Feb. | MANORA .. | 7,888 |
| 8th March | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 5th April | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 3rd May | DOMALA .. | 8,441 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13th Oct. | MOOLTAN | Australia. |
| 29th Oct. | KIDDERPORE | China & Japan. |
| 10th Nov. | MALOJA | Australia. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1927 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5th Oct. | BARJORA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 7th „ | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 8th „ | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 10th „ | VITA .. | Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 12th „ | ELLORA .. | East & South Africa. |
| 2nd Nov. | xKABAGOLA. | Mombasa. |

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

...E, CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 28 Sept. | 12 Oct. |
| Hakodate Maru .. | 5303 | 19 Oct. | 30 „ |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 0 „ | 12 Nov. |

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Janada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23788. Telg: "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| xBorneo Maru | 4th Oct. | 5th Oct. |
| Indus Maru | 13th „ | 26th „ |
| Shunko Maru. | 2 th „ | 6th Nov. |
| Sumatra Maru | 10th Nov. | 24th „ |
| Honolulu Maru | 24th „ | 6th Dec. |

x Proceeds to Calcutta.

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22180. Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

**AMRUTANJAN**

FOR

**Speedy Recovery**

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

**Amrutanjan Depot**

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

**When You Spend so much for Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

## BANKING

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Issued Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| Paid Up Capital | Rs. 31,07,401 |
| Reserve Funds | Rs. 23,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Montgomery |
| Amritsar | Jutogh | Okara (Dist.) |
| Amballa City | Jaranwalla | Peshawar Cant |
| Amballa Cant. | Jamma | Peshawar City. |
| Bombay | Jhelum City | Patiala. |
| Cawnpore | Jhang | Quetta |
| Calcutta | (Meghiana) | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallapur | Simla |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | Meerut City | |
| Hoshiarpur | Multan City | |

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to :—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 79,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. F. GRAY,
Manager.

### Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. 39,90,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Rs. 39,90,000 |
| Reserved Fund | Rs. 5,50,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

## BANKING

### Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | Rs. 30,00,000 |
| Reserved Fund | 22,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreu, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 100,000,000. |
| Paid-up Capital | „ 100,000,000 |
| Reserved Fund | „ 96,500,000 |

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonoseki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Soerabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

**SAVE EYES**

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

## INSURANCE

**NATIONAL**

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

**The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.**

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

| | 1925. | 1926. |
|---|---|---|
| New Business | Rs. 67,25,500 | Rs. 82,74,000 |
| New Premium Income | „ 3,43,794 | „ 4,46,826 |
| Premium Income | „ 17,83,154 | „ 19,79,361 |
| Life Assurance Fund | „ 82,70,393 | „ 91,49,100 |

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
*BOMBAY BRANCH:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

**HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?**

**One Rupee**

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits — (estimated at Rs. 3,000 payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

**INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. L...**

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BE...

**THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURAN...**

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capital

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH ... Great Age, Security, Management and Absolute ... The L... INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,...000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in ... on premium with the bonus giving offices with every pay...

*For particulars Apply to* :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St...
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

## INSURANCE

**Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

| Valuation | Year. | | Surplus disclosed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First .. | 1917 | Rs. | 11,532 |
| Second .. | 1920 | Rs. | 27,737 |
| Third .. | 1923 | Rs. | 1,16,544 |

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADD...
TO THE WONDER...
THE MEDICAL WO...

THE
**'Shakti Sanjivan... Pills**

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

**Price Rs. 12-0 Net.**

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :

**Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,**
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

USE SINDIX the thorough British Blade is hollow ground electric ened fits Gillette holders. 12 for 1-14. V.P.P. Obtainable everyor from SINDIX DEPOT, P. O. 19, Bombay. AGENTS WANTED. R492.

HIMALAYAN HONEY at the est Rates:—Honey white, red at Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, and 2 lbs tin. Postage extra. FACTORY, Chamba, via unjab). R499.

CHANCE."
uslims for ladies and iece 12 yds., fit for yds., Rs. 7-8. Ready 9. Money back in S. MURTY & CO., R401B

APHY.

TOGRAPHS.

graphs of general interest vited from readers from arts of India for publication "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

FOUR SHOPS and SIX FLATS in a new Building near Babulnath, Chowpaty. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, 3, Crowpaty Road.
C R478

## FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

## EDUCATIONAL

THE SHORTEST COURSE to the B.A. Class is to pass the Cambridge Certificate Examination. Students are being coached up for this Examination to be held in December, 1928. Tuition Oral and Postal. Admission open to those who have reached the Matriculation or pre-Matriculation Standard. Fees Rs. 5 per mensem. 3 months' fee to be paid in advance. Wanted only 24 students for Oral and 36 for Postal tuition. Admission will be governed by priority of application. Fee by T. M. O. advised. Apply Sharp:—To R. ACHYUTHAN TAMPI, B.A., Principal, English Correspondence School, Trivandrum, S. INDIA.
M R498.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE. —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road.
M 489

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | .. Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty-five per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 11th October, to Shareholders on the Register on the 27th September.

The Dividend will be paid to Shareholders at the Company's Office No. 59, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p. m. (Standard Time) on week days, and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), on SATURDAYS.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order,
D. HARRICHAND,
Manager
Bombay, 27th September, 1927.
29334.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th inst. from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey (will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### FOR SALE.

ONE 2nd Hand DRILLING MACHINE in good working order, Drills up to 3|4 inch, Distance from pillar to drill spindle 10-1|4 inches. Base to spindle (Max) 2'6-3|4". Adjustable work table, circular. Two speeds.

Offers to be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Palace Garage, Jodhpur.
29347

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection of a Bungalow at Carmichael Road, Pedder Road, Bombay, for M. M. Amersey, Esq.

Copies of the Quantities and Tender form can be had from the undersigned at any time after FRIDAY next, the 7th instant on payment of Rs. 10.

Drawings and conditions of contract can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours between the 7th and 12th instant.

Tenders must be submitted on or before noon on SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

Tenderers will be required to submit a cash deposit of Rs. 1,500, with their Tender, which will be returned in case of non-acceptance of the Tender.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Chartered Architects.

Charterered Bank Building, Fort,
Bombay, 5th October, 1927.
29349.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of BLACK METAL and SOFT MURUM for Roads in the Bombay Suburban District. Half the supply must be at the places specified before the end of January, 1928, and the other half before the end of May, 1928.

Details re: the particulars of the quantities and the places where the materials have to be deposited can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Andheri during office hours. The Tenders should be addressed to the President and should reach him before 21st October, 1927, on which day they will be opened at the meeting of the Board in the presence of the Tenderers if present.

Earnest money at 2 per cent. of the aggregate value of the materials tendered for should accompany each tender. The approved tenderer shall have to immediately deposit 10 per cent. of the aggregate value of the materials and shall within 8 days be required to execute an agreement on stamp paper, failing which the earnest money will be forfeited

The quantities of materials required are rough estimates and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept any quantity in excess of the requirements of the Board nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or highest tender.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Andheri, 1st October, 1927.
29344

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 441 of 1927.

AHMED HAJI MAHOMED PATEL .....Plaintiff
vs.
Messrs. MIYA JAN MAHOMED, a firm .....Defendants.

To
Messrs. MIYA JAN MAHOMED.
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiff has filed this suit in the High Court against you to recover from you Rs. 4,499-0-6 interest and costs. The hearing of the suit is fixed on the 10th day of October, 1927, at 11-15 O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon and you are summoned to appear at the time with your witnesses on that day. In default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1927.
CHORNEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Atterneys.
29350.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDEALLY MAHOMEDALLY KAJIJI, KHAN BAHADUR HAKIM MAHOMED DYAM and KHAN BAHADUR HAJI ABDUL REHMAN HAJI MAHOMED KADWANI present Trustees of the Haji Jammahomed Cassum Charitable Trusts, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. SHERIFF HASHAM. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of the piece which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 618, 618, Collector's New Nos. 2865, 2877, Old Survey No. 371, 371 and New Survey No. 2857 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1643 and Street Nos. 178-80 and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Samuel Street, on or towards the West partly by a temple of the Mochi Caste and partly by the property hereinafter No. 7 eighthly described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and forming part of the piece is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 618, 618, Collector's New Nos. 2865, 2877, Old Survey Nos. 371, 371 and New Survey No. 2857 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1642 and Street Nos. 176-178 and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter fifthly described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter firstly described and on or towards the South by the property thirdly hereinafter described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurements sixty-three square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of the piece which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 618, 618, Collector's New Nos. 2865, 2877, Old Survey Nos. 371, 371 and New Survey No. 2857 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1641 and Street No. 182 and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter fifthly described, on or towards the North by the property secondly hereinafter described and on or towards the South by Israel Moholla.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of the piece which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 618, 618, Collector's New Nos. 2865, 2877, Old Survey Nos. 371, 371 and New Survey No. 2857 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1644 and Street Nos 174 and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property hereinafter eightly described, on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Vishram Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the property firstly hereinafter described.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Israel Moholla aforesaid, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1046, New No. 6775, Old Survey No. 279 and New Survey No. 2|2858 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1764 and Street Nos. 2 to 10 and which is bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the properties hereinbefore secondly and thirdly described, on the West by the property hereinafter sixthly described, on the North by a Temple and on the South by the said Israel Moholla.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages tenements and dwellings standing thereon situate at Israel Moholla, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1035, New No. 6767, Old Survey No. 280 and New Survey No. 2858 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1763 and Street Nos. 2 @ 10 and which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property hereinbefore fifthly described and partly by a temple, on the West by Israel Moholla aforesaid, on the North by a passage and on the South by Israel Moholla aforesaid.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Israel Moholla, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1414 and New No. 7168, Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 2860 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1762 and Street Nos. 2-6 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property ninthly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Karamally Mahomed Jetha, on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property hereinbefore sixthly described.

EIGHTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Israel Moholla without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1361, New No. 7149 and Old Survey No. 282 and New Survey No. 2860 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1760 and Street No. 6 10B and C. and which is bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property hereinafter fourthly and firstly described, on the West by the property hereinbefore seventhly described, on the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Visgram Ebrahim, and on the South by a passage leading to Israel Moholla and

NINTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Israel Moholla, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-four square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1045 and 1048 and New No. 6774, Old Survey Nos. 284-285 and New Survey No. 2862 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1752 and Street Nos. (11-12) and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property seventhly hereinbefore described, on the West by Khadak Street, on the North by the property of Karmally Mahomed Jetha and on the South by the said Israel Moholla.

And all the said properties hereinabove Firstly to Ninthly described bear Cadastral Survey No. 1021 of Mandvi Division.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1927.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
29352

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In aid of Peoples' Free Ophthalmic Hospital.
VICHITRA LILA
and on THURSDAY, 6th Oct., at 4 P. M.
(Specially on account of Dussera Holiday.)
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Time and Rates as Usual.

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DAILY: At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
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# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

### NEW YORK.

Prices open 29 Points Higher on Better Liverpool and Reports of further rains —Moderate Trade Buying. Long liquidation and Hedge selling caused decline —Futures 9 to 15 Points lower—Spot 20 Points lower at 21.60 c.

New York, Oct. 3.

The market continued highly sensitive to the weather news and fluctuated firmly during the early part of the session. It opened 29 points firm mainly on the news of further rains in Oklahoma and Texas, and better cablegrams from Liverpool. Trade buying with scattered covering was encouraged. Prices subsequently fell back about 48 points, on long liquidation, on large crop estimates by private authorities. The market ruled quiet at the close with the prospects of further small decline in the immediate future. Futures closed 15 points lower for near months, while distant options were comparatively steady and closed 9 to 12 points lower.

The New Orleans futures market closed 14 to 17 points lower. Spot cotton prices declined 14 points to 21.42 c.

**PRIVATE CABLES**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated the 3rd instant:—

October highest 21.55 (at the opening), lowest 21.07 (2-23 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation. Miss Giles' estimate crop 13,250,000 bales.

**NEW YORK COTTON.**

New York, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 21.41—.11 |
| January | 21.47—.09 |
| March | 21.70—.12 |
| May | 21.88—.13 |
| July | 21.80— |
| Middling Spot | 21.60—.20 |

**NEW ORLEANS COTTON.**

New York, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 21.32—.14 |
| January | 21.50—.17 |
| Middling Spot | 21.42—.14 |

**NEW YORK.**

New York, Oct. 3.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York. | 10-30 a.m.— | |
| October | | 21.43 |
| January | | 21.33 |
| March | | 22.08 |
| New York. | Noon Call—. | |
| October | | 21.40 |
| January | | 21.32 |
| March | | 22.06 |
| New Orleans | 9.30 a.m.— | |
| October | | 21.64 |
| January | | 21.87 |
| March | | 22.08 |

**NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.**

New York, Oct. 3.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 92,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 22,000 |

**AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES**

F. P. Bales.

| | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 3-10-27 | 2368000 | 2281000 |
| ,, Yesterday | 92000 | 114000 |
| Exports to date d. | 1309000 | 1317000 |
| Stock at Ports 30-9-27 | 1727000 | 1288000 |
| ,, Interior Towns do | 636000 | 732000 |
| ,, Liverpool 30-9-27 | 1094000 | 821000 |
| Visible Supply 30-9-27 | 4125000 | 3201000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 2942000 | 3005000 |


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### LIVERPOOL.

American Spot Prices Raised 30 Points at 11.94d.—Futures Firm 24 to 13 Points Higher—Excessive Rains caused general Buying—Contracts scarce—Egyptian Futures 31 to 33 Points Higher—Empire Futures steady 29 to 20 Points Higher.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

An upward tendency had been in evidence to-day, owing mostly to the reports of weather conditions in the American cotton belt, which in accordance with private returns show excessive rains where not wanted in sections of Oklahoma and Texas. It is believed that conditions during the past month for the growing crop do not show chances for any improvement.

Messrs. Japan Cotton Trading Co. estimates condition at 49.6 per cent. and crop 12,158,000 bales against previous condition of 57.7 per cent. and crop of 12,745,000 bales.

Messrs. A. Pierce and Co. estimate the condition 55.3 per cent. and crop 13,250,000 bales against previous condition of 60.1 per cent. and crop 13,500,000 bales.

Private crop estimates received so far are unanimous in placing the indicated crop at a smaller figure than the previous ones. If the Bureau were to follow the same course, it is believed that another Bullish stock is in store for the cotton trade on the 8th instant.

**PRIVATE CABLES:—**

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-50 a.m.—"Higher on firm South and in anticipation of Bullish report."

9 p.m.—"All advances meet Southern selling. Market fluctuated between Miss Giles' estimate 13,200,000 bales and Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd. estimate 12,100,000 bales."

Takings of World's consumption, American cotton:—

Week ending 1st October 323,000 bales. Last week ending 24th September 309,000 bales.

Watkin's Bureau condition 51.2 per cent crop 12,289,000 bales.

Against previous estimate of September 16th 53.2 per cent. crop 12,418,000 bales.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd instant (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Weather reports generally unfavourable. We expect the general tendency of the market to be upward and prefer operating on the bull side."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd instant as under:—

"Trade support small awaiting report. "Favour purchase on dips."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 3rd instant:—

9-30 a.m.—Excessive rains have fallen in Oklahoma and Texas. Light to moderate rainfall central belt. Very unfavourable.

10-45 a.m.—At the opening market advanced on local buying on further rains in Texas and Oklahoma.

8-40 p.m.—Liverpool market firm. General buying on heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma.

**INDIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Good | 9.15 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 9.35 |
| Scinde, Fine | 9.55 |
| Bengal, Good | 9.15 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 9.35 |
| Bengal, Fine | 9.55 |
| Oomra, Good | 9.70 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 9.95 |
| Oomra, Fine | 10.20 |
| Broach, Good | 10.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 10.40 |
| Broach, Fine | 10.70 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.61+.31 |
| November | 18.65+.31 |
| December | 18.74+.32 |
| January | 18.82+.33 |
| February | 18.87+.34 |
| March | 18.92+.34 |
| April | 18.93+.34 |
| May | 18.95+.35 |
| June | 18.96+.35 |
| July | 18.97+.35 |
| August | 18.97+.35 |
| September | 18.97+.35 |
| October | 18.97+.35 |
| Sakellaridis. F.G.F., Spot | 19.20—.35 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON.**

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 11.41 | 11.54+.24 |
| November | | 11.55+.22 |
| December | | 11.60+.21 |
| January | 11.52 | 11.63+.20 |
| February | | 11.61+.18 |
| March | 11.55 | 11.64+.18 |
| April | | 11.62+.17 |
| May | 11.57 | 11.64+.16 |
| June | | 11.57+.13 |
| July | 11.49 | 11.53+.13 |
| August | | 11.40+.10 |
| September | | 11.24+.09 |
| October | | 11.09+.09 |
| Middling Spot | | 11.94+.30 |

### BOMBAY.

Opening lower Quotations—Followed by Commission Houses and speculative Buying. Liverpool opened steady. Closed quiet but steady.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Following a small decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 424/4 and improved on Commission Houses buying. It was reported that some Bull operator was also buying largely which resulted into a sharp rise and prices closed firm at 4 p.m. as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 424/4 | 429 | 423/8 | 429 |
| Oomra D/J. | 393 | 395 | 393 | 394/8 |
| Bengal D/J. | 351 | 352 | 351 | 352 |

**SEWRI MARKET.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Liverpool market opened 13 points lower against an expectation of a decline of 17 to 19 points. The forward marget opened at Rs. 423 for Broach A/M. delivery and fluctuated within a small range. The close was quiet but steady and quotations at 6-20 were as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 428 | 428/12 | 427/8 | 428/8 |
| Oomra D/J. | 395 | 395/8 | 395 | 395/8 |
| Bengal D/J. | 352 | 352/8 | 352 | 352/8 |

**SAMPIN MARKET.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

| | Yen. | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 243.40 | Unchanged |
| Jan. | 250.20 | —0.60 |
| April | 255.50 | —0.90 |

The market will remain closed on Thursday the 6th inst. being "Dussera" day.

**BOMBAY STATISTICS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sunday and Monday's Receipts Bales. | 388 |
| Monday's Exports | 2,527 |
| Receipts fro 1st Sept. | 64,279 |
| Receipts same time last year | 41,451 |
| Exports from 1st Sept. | 72,146 |
| Exports same time last year | 36,160 |
| Stock of Cotton an 29th September | 330,375 |
| Stock same time last year | 329,424 |

**DAILY ROOM RATES.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Bengal 352 D/J.
Broach 428 A/M.
Oomra 394 D/J.

**READY COTTON SALES.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

100 Japan T. & Co. Manavadar 383
200 Japan T. & Co. Ujjain 388
100 Colaba Land Bengal 380
100 H. M. Meta Porbundar 390
100 E. D. Sassoon Chandausi 380
200 Langli & Co. Broach 443
100 Vardhman Bros. Bengal 355
100 Vardhman Bros. Morbi 355
100 Kotak & Co. Berar 401
100 Hindustan Mill Africa 628
100 Swadesh Mill Manavadar 398
100 Union Cotton Mill Broach 440

**READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

| | Mill Terms. Ready. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine M.G. | 350 | | |
| Bengal Fine M.G. | 345 | +14 | +11 |
| Bengal F.G. M.G. | 340 | | |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G | 345 | | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G. | 340 | | |
| Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G. | 410 | | |
| Nagpur Fine M.G. | 410 | +28 | +21 |
| Yeotmal Fine M.G. | 405 | | |
| Arvi Fine M.G. | 405 | +21 | +14 |
| Amraoti Fine M.G. | 395/97 | | |
| Khamgaoan-Akola Fine M.G. | 395/97 | +14 | +6/7 |
| Mulkapur Fine M.G. | 395 | | |
| Khandesh Fine M.G. | 395 | +6/7 | —1 |
| Muthia Fine M.G. | 385 | | —7 |
| Nanded/Purna Best Quality. | | | |
| Purna Average Quality. | | | |
| Parbhani/Sailu Quality | 395 | | |
| Indore Ujjain | 390 | | |
| Burwah Sanava d | 390 | March | |
| Broach Fine M.G. | 425/28 | +15 | |
| Broach F.G. M.G. | 415/18 | | |
| Westerns Good M.G. | 400 | | |
| Western H.G. | | | |
| Cambodia Fin M.G. | 465/70 | | |
| Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G. | 430 | | |
| Compta F.G. M.G. | 430 | | |
| Dholera F.G. M.G. | | | |
| Kadi/Viramgam (F.G. M.G. | | | |

**DAILY COTTON STATISTICS**

**(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)**

**RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY**

Bombay, October 4.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 2 Days | Since 1st. September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 21 | 496 | 1474 |
| Central India | 9 | 5716 | 5177 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 891 | 382 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 342 | 110 |
| Berar | | 2734 | 1139 |
| Central Provinces | | 2284 | 272 |
| Total Oomras | 30 | 12463 | 8,554 |

**BULLION MARKET**

**GOLD.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21 7 9 |
| Asho | 21 7 3 |
| Kartika | 21 7 3 |

**SILVER.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 58 3 0 |
| London Ready | 25 10 0 |
| Forward | 25 9 0 |
| London/Shanghai | 2-6-5/16 |
| New York cent | 55-7/8 |

| | Op. | Hi. | Lo. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asho | 58/0/0 | 58/2/0 | 58/0/0 | 58/2/0 |
| Kartika | 58/0/6 | 58/2/6 | 58/0/6 | 58/2/6 |

**MONEY MARKET.**

**QUOTATIONS.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 7|8.
D D 1|5 29|32.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 29|32 October.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 15|16.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16 November.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 December.
Bank's buying T T 1|5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 7|32 Near.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 9|32 Dec-Feb.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 276.
Bank's buying T T 274.
Bank's buying D D 273.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying D O 942.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 960.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1|2.
Bank's buying 60 Days 124 1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 14 1|4.

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 171 1|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 155 1|4.

BAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90-3|8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.86 3|4 3rd inst.
Shanghai|London 2|6 1|4 4th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|32 3rd inst.
London|Paris 124.00 3rd inst.
London|Belgium 34.93 3rd inst.
London|Switzerland 25.23 3rd inst.
London|Italy 89.20 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold 3rd inst. £4|4|11-1|2; 1st inst. £4|4|11.

Silver London Ready 3rd inst. 25 5|8; 1st inst. 25 5|8.

Silver London Forward 3rd inst. 25 5|8; 1st inst. 25 5|8.

Silver New York Ready 3rd inst. 55-13|16; 1st inst. 56 1|16.

London Discounts. Mos. 3rd inst 4 5|16 per cent; 1st inst. 4 5|16 per cent.

London Discounts 6 Mos 3rd inst 4-15|32 per cent.; 1st inst. 4 15|32 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent; 3 mos 3-12 per cent.; 6 mos 4-1|2 per cent 12 mos 4 per cent.

Tone Easier.

**LONDON DISCOUNTS.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3 Months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 to 2-1/4 per cent.
1 and 3 months 3 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

**LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.**

London, Oct. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 1/4 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dholera | 155 | 10271 | | 1373 |
| N.W. Provinces | 100 | 2502 | | 1501 |
| Rajputana | | 4567 | | 3879 |
| Sind-Punjab | 100 | 2224 | | 2303 |
| Broach | 3 | 1959 | | 9 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | | 2190 | | 3349 |
| Westerns-Northerns | | 1931 | | 4829 |
| Cocoanada | | | | 17 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | | 5832 | | 3489 |
| Persian | | 1224 | | 1414 |
| American | | 16722 | | 4004 |
| Egyptian and African | | 2394 | | 6730 |
| Comilla, Burma & Other sorts | | | | |
| Total | 398 | 64,279 | | 41,551 |

**EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.**

1st. Sept. to 29th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

| | Yesterdays | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1578 | 37,129 | 31,801 |
| Japan & China | 949 | 50,260 | 10778 |
| Coast Ports | | 1519 | 363 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 46,82 | 7,345 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | | | |
| China and Japan | | 5,419 | 5,651 |
| Total | 2527 | 99,009 | 55,938 |

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## MILL SHARES STEADY.

### SECURITIES FIRM

**MILL SHARES:—**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Cotton Mill shares opened unchanged with a steady tone. There some scattered covering and Bull support registered an improvement of Rs. 7/ in Bombay Dyeing. Fazal shares opened at 953 and hardened to 960/. Other shares had a sympathetic steadiness and improved about Rs. 2/8. There was fairly good business in the market although prices rule steady, to bull at present high level is considered dangerous. However in view of large bullish accounts we think it better to await further developments to have a constructive short interest scale up.

**MISCELLANEOUS:—**

Tata Steel Ordinary and Def. were better on good enquiry. The close was firm. Hydros improved towards the close. There was renewed demand for B. Burmahs. Alcock and Cements were steady.

**SECURITIES:—**

Absence of sellers and improvements in the enquiry resulted into firm undertone.

**BANKS.**

**Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m.** 79/8.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 88.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c. 64.
Central (£50-0) 10 p.c. 28/2.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83.
Imperial (100) 1,440.
**Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c.** 353/12.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

**CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.**

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 32.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 171/4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 550.
Punjab Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P 13-4.
Shivrajpur (10) 54|4.

**RAILWAY COMPANIES.**

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 893/12.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 807/8.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowa (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 703/12.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

**ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.**

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 700. 5 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 807/8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,015.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 145.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1,070.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 513/12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 857-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

**PRESS COMPANIES.**

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,245.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
**Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55** 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70. 850.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 610.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U P (550) Rs. 25, 540.

**SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).**

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 412/8.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 340.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 985.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 547.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-. 490.
Century (100) 20, 435.
Crescent (100) 213/12.
Colaba Mills 136/4.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (300) 245.
**E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid)** Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 20, 960.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33|4
Gokak Mills (100) 130.
Indore Mawan (100) 372/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 261/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 268/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,800.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,760.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2035.
New Great Mills 311-4.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pahaney Mill 200, 280.
Pearl Mill 230, 602/8.
Phoenix (100) 10, 417/8.
Simplex (100) 178/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 537/8.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3075.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c 560.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 307/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

**SECURITIES.**

Bombay, Oct. 4.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/32 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/9.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates.—17th Oct. Sett. 3 1/2 p.c. Paper Rs. 76.5; 1945/55 Rs. 107/8/10 4 per cent. Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 706/4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP. 271/4.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 200.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 27/12.
British Burma Petroleum 51/9, 5/13.
Relapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-[illegible] 1,825.
Jost Engineering (50) 85 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 20/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-160 (Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,120.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 600
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/13.
Tata 1st Preference 134 XD.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50 XD.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 83/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 53/4.
Tata Iron Deg. (30) 182/8.
Telephone Co. (50) 41/12.
**Indian Flour Mills (60) 110**

**LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.**

London, Oct. 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20.5/8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £123.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10-1/4.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 5/8.
Conversion Loan £74-3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 3/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60-1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70.1/4.
Consols £54.5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93.3/4.


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**ASSURANCE CO., LTD.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000. |
| ,, Subscribed | ,, | 3,56,05,275 |
| ,, Paid-up | ,, | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | ,, | 1,16,36,676 |

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BURGLARY
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ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

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General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

## THE WEATHER

### DEPRESSION OFF ORISSA AND GANJA COAST

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the north Bay have developed into a depression off the Orissa and Ganjam coast and may intensify. Local rain has fallen in Burma and the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma Konkan and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Central Provinces east, Hyderabad, and Madras coast north. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Gujarat amad Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point two, Rangoon one, Bassein and Diamond Island threeIquarters, Bhamo Myitkyina and Jaipaiguri one, Chanda two. Jandalpur one and a half, Rajkot three-quarters, Ahmedabad, Bombay Hyderabad (Deccan) a half, and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—Increase in Orissa, Hyderabad Madras Deccan and along the Arakan and North Madras coast.—A. P.

### BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.58, Fort 0.13, J. J. Hospital 0.15.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 65.88, Fort 81.61, J. J. Hospital 67.99.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 69.55, Fort 102.91, J. J. Hospital 84.09.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.827 inches (.034 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.713 inches (.046 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .028.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (0.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (1.1 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 132 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.58 inles.

Total rainfall during the month 4.44 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 65.95 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 4TH OCTOBER 1927

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs on Tuesday, the 4th October 1927 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the north and east of the province. Maximum temperature did not differ much from the normal; the minimum was lower than usual at Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was almost as usual in the province; the minimum was locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind, lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana and heavily clouded over lower Sind. Humidity is in defect at Aimer and in excess generally elsewhere in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Bikaner and Mount Abu and the minimum lower at Aimer and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.72" of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.17" Ahmedabad 0.45". Skies are clear or lightly clouded and vapour in air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal except on the Kathiawar coast; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 2.37" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the province and lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in excess in the latter area. Maximum temperature was below normal in Berar and the adjoining districts; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the area.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.68" of rain, Marmagao 0.11" and Karwar 0.91". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 85.8 (normal) and a minimum value of 76.2 (1-below naomal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.92" of rain and Hyderabad 0.67". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than normal on Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was below normal in the former area and the north Bombay Deccan; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the north of the Peninsula and generally weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the east Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned are 0.95" at Mangalmatam, 0.19" at Bellary and 0.29" at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is probable in Hyderabad.

## WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

V. H. A. GANNY,

Calcutta, Oct. 1.

Jutes:—Since the publication of the final forecast of crop for the year 1927-28 the market for this section has taken a decided turn for the better and this week a mass of transactions has passed through with a rising tendency around. The market for raw material has considerably gone down and the market for fabrics is well maintained owing good foreign saupport. Thus this section has received a natural impatus as the margin of current profits to the mill industry has correspondingly increased. Besides bullish tendency has been more visible owing to the approach of holidays as the deliverya of shares shares has been pulled off for a fortnight. There has also been persistant bazar rumours of approaching fat dividends which has added to the bullish tendency. Practically this week this section has absorbed speculators' interest to the neglect of other sections. The undertone is firm.

Howrah and Clive were the chief attraction of the market and there were continued fluctuations. The speculative counters in thousands changed hands and Howrah jumped from 56 to 57 and marked a sharp rise of 2/8 touching 59/12 closing easier at 58/8. Clive likewise registered a sharp rise of rupees 3 touching 49/8 closed easy at 48/12. Nationals were also active and a volume of business was put through at a stretch the parce changing hands at 36/4 which closed a shade easier at 36. Birla and Hukumchand were steady at 19/8 and 23/4. Presidency were very popular this week and business was done upt 11/14. Northbrook, Empire and Hoogly were a firm feature and business were done upto 72, 65/8 and 102 respectively.

Among the higher denominations there was a great turnover and voluminous business was recorded in Anglo India at 500. The market for this scrip rse upto 510. Bally and Barnagore were in keen demand and they were on offer at 325 and 266 with buyers over. Alliance, Lawrence, Union, Gondolpara, Fort Gloster, Fort William and Gourepore marking a rise of about 25 points were quoted at650, 785, 820, 1350, 458 and 850 respectively. Orient and Cheviot were firm and business was done upto 325 and 360.

Cottons:—Practically this section was neglected with the exception of Bengal Nagpur which on rumours of current good profits strengthened upto 29 closing easy at 27/8 c. d.

Coals:—Except Raneegunge there was nothing to record which again rallied to 23/8 with buyers over. There were buyers for Standard, Bengal-Nagpur, Katras Jherriah and North West Conty.

Tea Shares:—Though the opening was quiet there was better feeling evident in the latter part of the week and there were buyers for Bishnauth at 39/4, East India at 26 Hattikhira at 31 Rutema at 17/8 etc., which mark rise of, from 1 to 1 1/2 points from the last best rates. The general satisfactory position of the orders can be ascertained from Bishnauth figures which show a rise in prices of about as 3 from last year's.

Banks:—There is nothing interesting to record. Imperial Bank shares were more or less quoted at the same level as last week's closing.

Govt. Securities:—Except for a rise in 3 1/2 Govt. Paper 4 per cent 1960/70 and 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan which were quoted in the region of 76/4, 88/9 and 107/8 in view of somewhat easier conditions prevailing in Money market, there was nothing worth recording, the other issues remaining almost unchanged.

Miscellaneous:—As stated above owing to renewed activity in Jute section there was comparatively less doing in Indian Iron and Bengal Iron. The prices were steady at 20/8 and 18/12. Kumardhubi after last week's high rise dropped to 4/8 and closed steady at 4/12. Burn and Co. were in good demand and business was put through in the region of 360. Indian Standard Wagon were mentioned at 51/8. Assam Saws were in keen demand business being done at higher rates than last week's best rates. The closing was steady at 2/8.

### LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 3.

Copper, English Best Selected £60-1/8
Copper Brazilrs £70.1/2.
Yellow Metal £62 1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £23-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-7/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £266 1/2.

### COFFEE.

New York Oct. 3

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 14.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 1/3 7/8 sellers.

### LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £8-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £19-12-6.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 3.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25. C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 14/10 1/2.
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/0 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/1.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd inst.

| | cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 837 |
| Linseed | 1,151 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 229 |
| Gingellyseeds | 212 |
| Groundnuts | 2,545 |
| Castorseed | 7,546, |
| Rice | 15,921 |
| Myrabollams | 66 |
| Cottonseed | 6,971 |
| Mowraseed | 260 |
| Gram | 261 |
| Joowar | 172 |
| Bajree | 454 |
| Coal | 540 tons. |

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle".)
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forward Rates:— | |
| Wheat Asuj | 4 8 0 |
| Wheat Maghar | 4 9 6 |
| Gram Katak | 4 1 3 |
| Gram Jeth | 3 10 0 |
| Cottonseed Maghar | 3 7 9 |
| Cottonseed Phagan | 3 8 0 |
| Gawara Poh | 3 2 6 |

READY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4 6 0 to 4 12 0 |
| Gram | 4 0 0 to 4 4 0 |
| Cottonseed | 3 12 0 |
| Rapeseed | 7 10 0 to 8 2 0 |
| Barley | 3/0 to 3/1/0 |

Market arrival.
Wheat 500 mds. Gram 400 mds. Barley 100 mds.
Market condition:—Steady.

### THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 4

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/, Lowest 46/14, Closing 47/1/6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/6, Closing 4/5/9.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/2, Closing 56/7.
This being a clearing day Bazaar was closed at 2-30 p.m.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 4.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and the Prices both Ready and Forward are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/15 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/14 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Howra sh 14/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipment September sh 14/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh 14/10 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh 10/2 per cwt
Jamnagar C.I.F. Shipt. September sh 15/2 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/5 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/6 per cwt FBH.
BRB. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.
Tonca:—Steady.

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Fef shipment sellers 51.
Barletta, Russo, per 62 1/2 lb.—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 50.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers 51/6.
Wheat, Choice, White, Karachi.—
Oct/Nov shipment. London sellers 52/3.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 3.

T T Berlin on London 20.42-1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13-7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.94.
T T Madrid on London 27.95.
T T Milan on London 89.15
T T Berne on London 25.24.
H T Paris on London 164.15.
T T London on Prague 2/6-5/8.

### SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 3

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 8,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 1,000 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil. |

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. —
Nov/Dec delivery sellers 30/1 1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery sellers 30/6.

### LINSEED.

London, Oct. 3

Linseed, Calcutta ton.—
Oct/Nov saipment sellers £17-5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17/5.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment. Hull paid £15-10.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct/Nov shipment nominal £18-5.

### DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 3.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 486.21 |

### LONDON METALS.

Londn. Oct. 3.

Silver—Market quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 25-5/8 |
| Forward | 25-5/8 |

### LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2

## JUDICIAL VAGARIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few cases of criminal justice have been decided of late which call for strict comments and public resentment. They some times show that Justice which is supposed to be blind has a peeping eye and often a soft or a hard corner somewhere in its bossom and can also play different tunes of vagaries.

Case number one was of an educated young Parsi engineer and contractor of respectable parentage, who was awarded a month's simple imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for his first offence of insult and annoyance to an English lady seeking employment through the advertisement columns of a local paper. The Magistrate could have taken into consideration the fact that a second bogus letter written by the Police as a bait to the accused tempted the young man to keep the appointment believing that the lady advertiser whom he had never seen was equally eager to have a drive out, and a pleasant dinner. The misguided young man at once pleaded guilty to the charge, his appeals for mercy remained unheeded and he was flabbergated to hear his doom.

Had he only been advised or defended his case instead of throwing himself on the mercy of the court the probable result of the case would have been different.

Case number two was decided a week back by the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., Poona, wherein an Anglo-Indian telegraphist was convcted on a non-compoundable and a much more serious charge of forgery and criminal misappropriation of R600 by a bogus money-order. In this case also the accused pleaded guilty and was practically let off scotfree by having him boundover for a certain period under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which section empowers the Magistrate to bind over first offenders instead of sending them to jail on such a serious charge as forgery and misappropriation.

Simultaneously another case was decided in the current Bombay Criminal Sessions of the High Court wherein a Hindu clerk was found guilty on a charge of forgery of Rs. 100 only and was awarded a sentence of no less than 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. I hear from lawyer friends subject to correction that the trying Magistrate was inclined to deal leniently with the accused if he had taken the suggestion and had made good he amount in the lower court.

Case number four is the lend decided by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the same Criminal Sessions. A Goanese young man was charged with an attempt to murder. The accused and a few others had lot of drink and were swimming at the Colaba Causeway on a Goanese holiday. From words some of them came to blows and the accused through intoxication lost his mental control and caused injuries with a pen knife. There was, to all interests and purposes no premeditation or deliberate intention of murdering. The learned Judge awarded a sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment to the unfortunate youth.

I leave all sensible readers who believe in reforming influence of punishment to judge these cases for themselves.—Yours, etc.

A. B. CHOTHIA.

## SABOO SIDDIQUE TRUST.

A meeting was held at 6-30 p.m. on September 26th, under the chairmanship of Mr. Fazal Moraj in which the following gentlemen were present: Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed, Munshi Fateh Khan, Moulavi Sayed Fida Hussein, Moulvi Abdool Raoof Khan, Munshi Walialla, Moulvi Hamid Ahmed, Hafiz Jamshedalli Khan, Qazi Ataulla Mahomed, Yusuf Fancy Sahib and Gulam Rasul Mokaddam Sahib.

The minutes of the last meeting were read out and confirmed. Mr. Sayed Munavar, the Secretary in his speech averred that communication with the Trustees of the above Trust availed nothing. He pointed out that after consultation with the Advocate-General and the Chief Judge the Trustees should be asked not to launch their scheme. For that purpose Moulavi Abdool Raoof said there would be need of funds and propaganda.

Messrs. Qazi Ataulla, Hafiz Jamshedalli and Sayed Fida Hussein stressed the point that it would also be important to examine the working of the Trusts in the Bombay Presidency and point out ways of improvement.

The following resolutions were passed:

(1) A meeting of Mahomedans be called to confirm the resolution of their Committee and empower it to proceed in this matter of the Trust as a representative body.

Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed proposed that the different societies existing in Bombay be requested to express their opinion in this connection which should be formulated in the shape of the resolution and sent to the Trustees, and agitation on those lines be proceeded with.

(2) It was resolved to appoint a Committee to collect funds. Messrs. Fazil Moraj, Moulvi Abdool Raoof. Sayed Munavar, Haji Jamshed Ali and Haji Noor Mahomed were appointed members and empowered to incur the necessary expenses.

(3) Resolved that Moulvi Hamid Ahmed do take over charge of the temporary Secretryship, in place of Mr. Sayed Munavar and Mr. Chagla to act as Presdent and Mr. Jaibkar as Vice-President.


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## COMMUNAL DISCORD.

### KHADDAR ONLY EFFECTIVE REMED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Oct. 3.

Before a mass meeting of Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs held last night under the presidentship of Lala Mohanlalji of Amritsar, Mr. Manilal Kothari speaking on the present situation in the country said that every true and patriotic son of the motherland must feel greatly distressed at the most deplorable turn the affairs were taking in the country. Love of the motherland and Liberty, was, it seemed, fast evaporating in the consuming heat of communal dissension and strifes.

He appealed to Hindus and Mussalmans to respond to the wise counsels of genuine leaders and soon settle down to normal relations of peace and harmony and thus help the attainment of Swaraj. In a large family of 33 crores he said, the Hindus being numerically superior must look upon themselves as eldest brothers and make every necessary and possible sacrifice for satisfying their younger brethren the Mussalmans, Sikhs, Parsis and Anglo-Indians. Mussalmans may have certain concessions here and there but they should also trust their Hindu brethren and try to live in a spirit of discipline and harmony so as to accelerate the national progress. "You may have your facts," he said, "but to make them really successful a large number of patriotic leaders of both the communities must soon begin to work in earnest and good faith amongst masses particularly in villages and create true understandings of things and relations. He had every confidence, he said, that if village-work particularly Khaddar work were taken up with right faith in its potentialities, it would go a long way in materially changing the whole atmosphere and the present aspect of things within a measurable distance of time. He then appealed to those present to help him to dispose of stock of Khaddi with the secretary of the Punjab Khadi Department (All India Spinners' Assn.) had specially brought from Adampore.

QUICK SALE OF KHADDAR.

This appeal was successful and within 15 minutes Khaddar worth Rs. 500/- was purchased by Hindus, Mussalmans and Sikhs. Mr. Kothari said, that he would hawk Khaddar the next day but before he could do so there was a rush on the Khaddi shop which was specially opened and the whole stock worth Rs. 700/- was quickly sold off. At the end, the meeting was entertained by a well-arranged programme of dramatic performance by young boys of Atmanand Jain Gurukul of Gujranwala who 70 in number are here with their Governor Babu Kirtiprasadji on the occasion of the Mahasabha Anniversary.

## KARACHI COINING CASE.

KARACHI, Oct. 3.

Edmund Clarence Wheeler, aged thirty-five, an accused in the Karachi coining case, who has been extradicted from England for trial befor the Sessions Court of Karachi, arrived here on Sunday, and was placed before Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate this morning. Rao Sahib Narsindas produced the extradition warrant in court which was signed by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary. Wheeler was then briefly questioned by the Magistrate, who asked him if he desired to engage a counsel, to which he replied, "Yes, Sir. If I can get free legal aid." The Magistrate stated that no free legal aid was available in that Court and added, "Can you afford to engage a counsel?"

Wheeler replied that he had very little money there. Asked if he wished to make a confession, Wheeler said that he did not wish to make a confession. He was then remanded to policy custody until the next hearing of the case on the 10th instant, when it is expected that Captain Farrel, approver in the case will be examined again.—A.P.

# BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

### ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

Quarterly Meeting of B. P. C. C., 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

**THURSDAY, Oct. 6.**

Dussera: Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
Matunga Hindus vs. Kanara F. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN.**

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday afternoon the 5th day of October 1927 at 3 o'clock (S. T.).

**"F" WARD DISTRICT C. C.**

An urgent Meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office to-day (Wednesday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

**PREETHI BHOJAN.**

Under the auspices of the Tamil Arya Kumara Sabha a "Preethi Bhojan" will be held at 23, Visrani Building, Parel, on the 9th instant when all members of Hindu community without any distinction of caste, creed will take part.

**MARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.**

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha the Dasara Gathering will take place in the Induprakash Press to-morrow (Thursday), at 4 p.m. At this gathering Mr. Kondaji Pandurangshetd Khandke, will be congratulated on his being made Justice of the Peace.

**MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.**

The last of the series of lectures in the Sharadotsava of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya will be delivered by Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, B.A., of the Elphinstone College on the "Evolution of the imagination and art of Kalidas" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Sangrahalaya at Thakurdwar. Mr. P. V. Kane will preside.

**MADRASSEE UNION, BOMBAY.**

The Madrasee Union have opened a Reading Room and Library in their premises at Kanji Bhuvan, Parel.

The Parliament of the Union will be opened at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday), when the subject for discussion will be: "Is Spirituality Essential for India's Political Progress".

**"INCARNATION OF GOD."**

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, on Wednesday, 5th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Pandit Navratna and Snatak Satyavrat will discuss on "Incarnation of God."

**CITY'S MORTALITY.**

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 3rd October 1927 to 6 a.m. of 4th October 1927:

Small-pax attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 63. Total mortality this day last year was 99.

**POSTAL NOTICES.**

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Thursday.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Kathiawar" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday (the 12th inst.).

**NEW FRIENDS UNION CRICKET CLUB.**

The Fourth Annual Gathering of the above Club will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. at Vaishya Sevaka Karyalay, Imperial Dairy House, Chikalwadi (Opposite Wallace Flour Mill, Grant Road), when Mr. Vinayakrao S. Dongre Bar.-at-Law, will preside. The programme includes Speeches, Athletic Feats, Singing, etc. All members and sympathisers are cordially invited.

## ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ADVISER

### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DECISION

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Secretary of State for Colonies has decided to establish provisionally the appointment of an economic and financial advisor on questions involving the economic development and financial problems in the Colonies and Protectorates and other territories, and has selected Sir George Schuster who will shortly be terminating his appointment as Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government. It is understood that the duties will not occupy Sir G. Schuster's whole time and that he will be at liberty to undertake private work. He will continue to act as consultant to the Sudan Government in matters of financial policy.—Reuter.

## ARRESTS IN TEHERAN WAR OFFIC

TEHERAN, Oct. 4.

About six persons who are officers and civilians employed in the War Office have been arrested. The cause of arrest is not yet known.—Reuter.

# HIGH COURT

### PARSI INSOLVENT'S AFFAIRS

### APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

At the Insolvency session of the High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Davar, an application for discharge was made by Ruttonshaw Jamshedji Panthaky, an insolvent.

Mr. Engineer appeared for the applicant Messrs. B. J. Desai and Lalkalla for the opposing creditors.

Mr. Engineer stated that the insolvent started a soda water factory in 1918 with some barrowed capital in addition to his own Rs. 1900. As the business prospered, he extended his machinery in 1921 borrowing further sums of Rs. 45,000 from the opposing creditors and Rs. 25,000 from others. But owing to growing competition, his business collapsed and he had to take recourse to insolvency. The insolvent was now managing the business of Duke and Sons on commission basis.

Replying to his Lordship, counsel said that the insolvent was not in a position to pay his creditors.

A BAD CASE.

His Lordship remarked that this was a bad case, and he must refuse discharge. The insolvent had done business on borrowed money and must pay his creditors.

Mr. Engineer said the insolvent's income was Rs. 200 p.m. and he would be prepared to accept any decree his Lordship might think fit to make.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 12,500 in favour of the Official Assignee for the benefit of the creditors. The insolvent was granted discharge.

## ART EXHIBITION AT TOWN HALL

### FACILITIES FOR VISITORS

The Exhibition of modern Indian paintings organized by the Society for the Promotion of Indian Art at the Town Hall, Elphinstone Circle, will be continued till Sunday next. It will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

From 5 to 9 p.m. qualified men will be present to take the visitor's round and give them the required information.

A radio set installed in the hall entertains visitors to an interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music broadcast by the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. from 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 6-30 to 9 p.m.

The entrance fee has been reduced to 8 annas. Children will be admitted at 4 annas.

## AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY AT ANDHERI

The opening ceremony of the Ayurvedic and Alopathic dispensary at Andheri will be performed between 8 a.m. and 12 noon on Thursday (to-morrow).

## MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION

Two candidates have sent in their nominations for the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in Mandvi Ward in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They are Mr. Vaziarali Bandeali and Mr. Ahmed A. Peerbhoy. Today is the last day and further nominations will be registered till 5 p.m.

## *WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?*

### TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 5TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

**SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.**

If to-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that you are intelligent, almost a genius falling short of—to give a concrete idea in "weights" and measures, for comparison's sake—a few degrees, of Sir Austen's or Clemenceau's, or even the Raja of Panagal's calibre. You are a book-worm. Should you happen to take loan of books from your friends they (that is, the books, not friends) are as good as dead to the friends. You, therefore, prove, in a sense, more dangerous and destructive than moths which generally perforate even holes into books only for "pota sathi", that is, for the sake of its dear life, but still leaving enough matter of whole pages which could be read. You are a voracious reader, but your reading is confined to trashy novels, depicting story of how "200 Red men bite the dust" (of course written by White men), or those in which husband and wife are described as drifting apart in the first four chapters and then are reunited in the fifth! You also write such stuff to the press and even publish books which find ready sales, which speaks encyclopaedic volumes of the so-called modern civilization and culture. Watts has beautifully said as under:—

"Why should I deprive my neighbour
Of his goods against his will?
Hands were made for honest labour
Not to plunder or to steal."

You are also a miniature Watts. You add to the wise words of the poet and say that really hands were not made to steal but to clasp, to kiss on, to embrace with, to put dainty rings on, or to sign cheques of, say, the Alliance Bank, which would send you to the King's guest-house for a period served by Bottomley, M. P.

# THE INTREPID SWIMMER

## HE WHO 'DID" 43 MILES IN 19 1-4 HOURS

### FROM INDIA'S GATE WAY TO ELEPHANTA

### ROBIN CHATTERJEE'S DARING ENTERPRIZE

As announced, Mr. Robin Chatterjee, a young under graduate and a member of the Aliahanad Hindustan Swimming Association, set out from Apollo Bunder, shortly before noon on Tuesday, to establish a long distance record for a twenty hours' swim. His objective is Elephanta by way of Uran, but his course is not specially defined as the main object of the venture is to continue swimming for the full twenty-four hours. He appeared to be quite confident of success as he swam out and if all goes well he shall have covered fifty miles before he comes out of the water at the corresponding time to-day.

Accompanying him are two country boats which will keep him supplied with the necessary nourishment at periodic intervals. There was a large crowd present at the Bunder to wish him good luck and Mr. Chatterji may be assured of substantial encouragement in his task.

His idea in undertaking the trial is for the encouragement of aquatic sports amongst Indians and if any of the local swimming clubs would care to avail themselves of the opportunity of some expert coaching, Mr. Chatterji would be only too glad to lend his assistance.

The intrepid swimmer is well known in his sphere and it was not very long ago—in 1923—that he set up a fresh-water record by swimming 43 miles in 19 hours and 15 minutes in the Ganges. The present attempt is one of peculiar interest and will be followed with close attention by a large number of enthusiasts.

### 12 1-2 HOURS IN ROUGH SEA.

**CHATTERJEE SWIMS AS FAR AS URAN**

Mr. Robin Chatterjee kept on Swimming right up to Uran which was reached at about 5-30. Noticing the condition of the tide, Mr. Robin found he could not make much headway towards Elephenta towards Apollo Bunder and had to go towards "sunk rock" under somewhat rough conditions. He then started again towards Elephenta, and heroically kept on in the water till just midnight thus completing 12 hours and 30 minutes. He could not realise his desire to go on further. A rough estimate of the distance he covered altogether during these 12 1|2 hours is 25 to 30 miles. There is hardly any doubt that if Mr. Robin knew the tide conditions of the harbour better, and if all other arrangements regular, his record would have been better. As it is, his, perhaps, is the highest record in India.

Mr. Chatterjee was accompanied in the Sea by Mr. Bajpai of Allahabad and the representatives of the Bombay Boy-Scouts Association and the Provincial Secretary was with him during the night part of the journey. The thanks of Swimmer are to Capt. Digby Best, the Port Officer who helped him in all possible ways.

## WHY HE VOTED FOR "STATESMAN"

### MR BILLIMORIA'S CONDUCT DISCUSSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

There was a record attendance at to-day's meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, when the motion of censure tabled by Seth Mavji Govindji on the conduct of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber and the elected representative of the Chamber on the Improvement Trusts Committee in voting against the motion for the withdrawal of the Trust advertisement from the "Statesman" as a protest against publication of Pilcher libel on Hindu widows. Mr. Walchand Hirachand was in the Chair as President. Amongst those present were Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. H. Mody, Mr. Lalji Naranji and others.

MR. BILLIMORIA SHOULD EXPLAIN.

After a speech by Mr. Mavji, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested that the correct procedure would be for the Committee to call upon Mr. Billimoria in the first instance to explain his conduct. If the explanation was unsatisfactory, any aggrieved member could bring a motion of censure. After discussion, Sir Ibrahim's suggestion was argeed to and Mr. Mavji's motion was amended accordingly. The Committee members had before them as part of the agenda a letter from Mr. Billimoria with reference to Mr. Mavji's resolution enclosing a copy of his letter to the Chairman of the Improvements Committee and also a copy of his speech on the occasion expressing the hope that in view of the explanation, the censure motion would be withdrawn.

It is understood that the trend of the discussion was that the majority of the Committee did not agree with Mr. Billimoria's view that the withdrawal of the advertisement from the Statesman was mixing up in an undesirable manner sentiment and business. It was stated by many of the speakers that business and sentiment could not be entirely divorced and that in this particular instance what sentiment animated the withdrawal of advertisement from the Statesman was a perfectly legitimate sentiment to which due weight ought to have been given.

Mr. Billimoria, it is stated, supplemented his written explanation by a brief speech in which he said one other view which he took was that the Statesman by publishing the Pilcher libel and calling public attention to it was enabling Indian opinion to take note of the mischievious propoganda carried on against India and guard against it. If he had taken the view that the object of publication by the Statesman to assert the libel or give it wider publicity in a mean spirit he would not have certainly acted as he did at the Improvements Committee.—Free Press.

## AGRICULTUREE RESEARCH CONFERNCE

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Rugby.—The Imperial Agriculture Research Conference, the first of its kind, opens in London to-morrow. Some one 170 delegates from all parts of the British Empire will be present and the Conference will last a month, which time will be occupied with a big programme of discussions, of Committee work and visits to numerous research stations in the country.—B. O. W.

## MAXTON DEMANDS BOLD PROGRAMME

### NOISY SCENES AT LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Noisy scenes at the Labour Party Conference at Blackpool during the discussion on resolutions relating to the mining industry were succeeded by a more cheerful atmosphere, when Mr. MacDonald rose to move a resolution requesting the National Executive to prepare a programme for the general election. The ex-Premier was afraid that the election would not come as soon as they would like it to come owing to Government's limpetlike qualities and its intention to drain the cup of authority in protection of its own class interest but he added "We will be ready for that election, when it comes.".

The Conference unanimously adopted Mr. MacDonald's resolution after discussion, in which the censensus of opinion was in favour of drafting a programme. But there were differences of view regarding its nature. For instance, members of the House of Commons Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Maxton demanded a very bold programme based on Labour's biggest demand.

Mr. Ernest Bevin declared that it would be impossible for the next Labour Government to carry out Socialism. Therefore instead of propounding fantastic schemes they should have a short programme of immediate objectives that would bring back the Conservative Trade Unionists into the Labour fold.—Reuter.

## EX-M. L. C. SENTENCED

### APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

HYDERABAD, Oct. 3.

Syed Nabibux Shah, a former member of the Bombay Legislative Council who has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad to three years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 on the charge of making false complaint of murder and abetment thereof against two Hindu zamindars and their men has filed an appeal in the Judicial Commissioners Court.—A. P.

## LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

**JANUARY.**
**NEW YORK.**

| | October, 4. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 21.47 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 21.41 |
| Difference | ---.06 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 21.21 |
| Difference | ---.26 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | October, 4. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 11.63 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 11.48 |
| Difference | ---.15 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 11.36 |
| Difference | ---27 |
| Broach Expectation | 424 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

**LATEST QUOTATIONS**

| | London, Oct. 4. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 25 11 0 |
| | Higher. 0 1 0 |
| Silver forward | 25 11 0 |
| | Higher. 0 1 0 |

Tone of Market: Steady.

## RS 25 LAKHS

### IMPROVEMENTS LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

### SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED

At a meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to the report of the Finance and Establishment Sub-Committee dated 4th instant, Regarding the loan of rupees twenty five lacs of 1927. The total amount of loan tendered was Rs. 84,03,000/ while the amount of the loan tendered up to the minimum of Rs. 84/ was Rs. 33,01,000/. The loan was therefore oversubscribed. The lowest tender was at Rs. 65/ for a sum of Rs. 2,000/ only. One tenderer had offered Rs. 89/ for Rs. 5,000/ while another tendered Rs. 500/ at Rs. 87 and Rs. 88/ each.

THE REPORT.

The report stated:—

In all 59 tenders were received aggregating Rs. 84,03,000 as shown in the statement attached.

We recommend that the tenders at and above Rs. 84-1-0 aggregating Rs. 25,00,000/ be accepted. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 84-4-0. The loan having been oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate viz. Rs. 84-1-0 has been divided amongst those who have tendered at this fate in proportion to the amounts of the tenders.

The amount of the loan tendered upto the minimum of Rs. 84/ is Rs. 33,01,000/.

The Committee approved and adopted the report.

## ANGLO-CANADIAN TELEPHONE SERVICE.

### INAUGURATED BY MR. BALDWIN.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mr. Baldwin from Downing Street inaugurating the Anglo-Canadian telephone service conversed with Mr. Mackenzie King in the Premier's office at Ottawa. Mr. Baldwin said that he was especially glad of the opportunity for this conversation so soon after their talks together in Canada. He was confident the service would prove of far-reaching utility.—Reuter's Special.

## DUTCH MAIL 'PLANE REACHES BUSHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Baghdad.—A strange aeroplane seen over Baghdad this morning is believed to be the machine carrying the first air mail from Amsterdam to the Dutch East Indies which left Amsterdam on Saturday. The flight from Amsterdam to Baghdad took 48 hours.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Bushire.—Lt. Koppen in the machine carrying the air mail from Amsterdam arrived here at two in the afternoon flying from Aleppo in eight hours. He starts for Karachi at six in the morning on 4th October.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Vadilal Shah, the president elect of the Bikaner Sthanakvashi Jain Conference passed Ahmedabad station on his way to Bikaner with about 150 representatives from Bombay and Gujarat. The local Jain Sangh received him at the railway station where he was profusely garlanded by various Jain institutions and Jain boarding and congratulated.

# LATEST NEWS

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 4.

A dacoity, accompanied by a murderous attack, in broad day light, on a Hindu Zamindar and his son, by 4 Mahomedan assailants, is reported from a village in Sukkur District. The son is reported to have expired in the hospital. The bullocks and some other property of the victims are alleged to have been taken away after the assault. The culprits are reported to be still at large.—A. P.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Rome.—Lord Mayor of London and his party were received by Mussolini. They were entertained at an official banquet at the Capitol. The Governor of Rome proposed the toast of prosperity of the City of London. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Britain and "everlasting Anglo-Italian friendship", to which the Lord Mayor replied on behalf of the London City Corporation, expressing the hope that there may be opportunity to reciprocate marks of attention the party had received. The Governor expressed thanks for the invitation to visit London.—Reuter's Special.

BENARES, Oct. 4.

A police raid, said to be in connection with the proscribed pamphlet "Rangila Rasul" was made at Bahraich. The message appearing in the "Aj" says that the house of Pandit Deva Sharma, Assistant Secretary of the Arya Samaj was searched continually for four hours. But no copy of the proscribed pamphlet was found. The police, it is stated, took away some other booklets and literature concerning the Arya Samaj.

It is stated that no search warrant was shown when demanded.—Free Press.

## DYARCHY IN INDIA

### ITS INHERENT DEFECTS

### PLEA FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Under the presidency of Sir Louis Dane, Mr. Sachidananda Sinha, ex-Finance Minister in Bihar and Orissa, read a paper on "Dyarchy in Indian Provinces: Its Theory and Practice" at the East India Association. The lecturer made a lengthy survey of the conditions obtaining under dyarchy showing numerous inherent defects in principle. He urged that all knowledge and experience conclusively pointed to the fact that a Government worth the name must always be one organic entity and not split up vertically into parts. He mentioned as the outstanding objection that the Indian constitution at present did not acknowledge openly the great constitutional principle of joint ministerial responsibility as the result of convention. He hoped that the attention of the Statutory Commission would be drawn to the anomaly.

Mr. Sinha quoted as an almost insuperable difficulty affecting the administration of transferred departments the division of subjects under the control of reserved and ministerial sides. The greatest defect on the reserved side was the highly anomalous arrangement under which Government and the Executive were expected to administer controlled departments—departments depending all the time on an elected Opposition. He recalled that until 1924 he considered the remedy for dyarchy to be a periodical transference of additional departments to Ministers till they completely controlled the provincial administration but discussion with the Governor and the Senior Member of Executive Council in Bihar and Orissa had satisfied him that such a remedy was probably worse than the disease; and he was thus led to accept the conclusion that provincial autonomy (in which the Executive is composed of a constitutional Governor and a Ministry responsible to the Legislature) was the only solution of the problem. He had been driven to accept the view of Sir William Marris and Sir Henry Wheeler that there was no "via media" between the present system and provincial autonomy. This form of Government had also been advocated in a recent article by another Anglo-Indian authority, Sir Michael O'Dwyer.—Reuter.

## PROF. ARRHENIUS DEAD.

### DIRECTOR OF NOBEL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Stockholm.—The death is announced of Professor Arrhenius, Director of Physico-Chemical Department of the Nobel Institute.—Reuter's Special.

(Prof. Svanti August Arrhenius was born at Wijk (Sweden) in 1859. He was teacher of Physics, University of Stockholm (1891), and Prof. of Physics at the same University (1895) and was appointed Rector 2 years later, that is 1897 and held the post till 1902, and Director of the Nobel Institute, sub-ordinate to the Academy of Sciences in 1905. He had won several medals and was member of a great number of academies and learned societies in Europe and America. He was originator of the theory of electrolytic dissociation (1884 and 1887). He was the author of several publications).

## SUMMONS ISSUED AGAIN "I. D. T." EDITOR.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 3.

Mr. Layaq Ali, Magistrate, Seneheigaat, Barabanki, after ascertaining his jurisdiction for trying the case of defamation against Mr. S. R. Iyer, Editor "Indian Daily Telegraph," and Mr. Nair, Printer and Publisher of the paper, issued summons to the accused under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, to appear on the 15th instant.—Free Press.

## SALE OF ADULTERATED GHEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Further cases relating to the sale of adulterated ghee as pure ghee came up for hearing yesterday, the 20th instant, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khairaz, in the Mazagon Police Court. One Khimji Dayal, servant of Khetu Anand, having his ghee-shop at 8-10, Kumatipura, Central Road, stood charged with having sold adulterated ghee. From the report of the chemical analysis of the sample of ghee which the Municipal Inspector had taken from his shop through the agent of this Association, it was found that the said sample sold by the vendor as pure ghee to the agent was 100 per cent. vegetable ghee. The accused having pleaded guilty of the charge was fined Rs. 75 by the Magistrate.

For the same offence, another accused, named Vijpal Deoshi, a servant of Kanji Champshi, a retail vendor of ghee at Haines Road in whose sample of ghee taken by the Municipal Inspector adulteration of foreign matter was found to the extent of 88 per cent. was fined Rs. 50 by the Magistrate, the accused having pleaded guilty.—Yours, etc.,

DAMODAR NANJI MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.
Ghee Merchants' Association.
Bombay, Oct. 1.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1927.


## THE FRAUD OF INDIANISATION.

With all the talk of Indianisation and repeated assurances by the Government bench in the Assembly that such Indianisation will be real and rapid, Indians have ample reason to complain that the policy of Indianisation which is being practised is a fraud and a humbug and an attempt to hoodwink the public. This is the case particularly in regard to the Railways. With the separation of Railway finance from the General finance, some popular representatives in the Assembly had hoped that there would be better chances of discussing in thorough detail questions of stores-supply, the provision of waggons and other railway material and, most important of all, Indianisation on the railways. Their hopes have not materialised themselves. The Standing Committee on Railway Finance should afford opportunity to its Indian members to examine in minute detail the various proposals brought before it, but very often the official stratagem employed in smothering their criticism is to present to the Committee a "fait accompli" which it is persuaded to believe it will be unwise to unsettle. The experience of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and of Mr. Aney on this Committee is proof enough to convince our popular representatives in the Central Legislature that unless they adopt a more vigilant attitude they are sure to be further hoodwinked and that when they protest against the wanton expenditure of the Indian tax-payers' money to reduce unemployment in England, they will find that the protest is belated and futile.

That there is a scandalous and reckless waste of expenditure of the Indian tax-payers' money in the railway administration of the country has been patent to non-official members of the Central Legislature. The Raven Committee's report, and the waggon scandal, the very slow and tortuous pace of Indianisation and the still-awaited report of the Dickinson Committee which is to serve as a basis for reviewing the utility of the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance should convince them that if they remain supine, if they do not unite in a joint and spirited protest, the Indian Railway administration will rapidly develop into as big an octopus as the military one. The latest effort on the part of the Railway Board to help in the reduction of middle-class unemployment in England is the atrocious proposal alleged to be made on the strength of the Dickinson Committee's report that ten chartered accountants should be imported from England for the Indian Railways on a salary of Rs. 2,500 each and an equal number on Rs. 1,500 each. This sudden discovery of the need of imported foreign talent to keep railway accounts in proper order, when it is well-known that Indians have distinguished themselves in this particular profession, is due to the fact, as our Simla correspondent points out, of a number of chartered accountants being out of employment in England owing to the abolition of the cost accounting system there.

The usual plea for the non-employment of Indians in the higher branches of public services in this country is that they do not possess the requisite training. In this particular case of accounting that plea will not hold water. The Government of India can easily select, if only they have the will to do so, a number of highly trained chartered accountants, many of them with the highest British qualifications, for employment on the Railways. But in that case Indianisation will become real and not the fraud it is at present. India is to serve as a close preserve for economic and administrative exploitation for the British, and the latest move attributed to the Railway Board is quite in keeping with this policy which continues steadily and energetically in spite of pious assurances by the Government bench in the Assembly that they are alive to the need of effecting a rapid Indianisation of the public services in this country. We hope Indian members of the Standing Committee on Railway Finance will at once send a joint protest against this move. It is in fact the duty of every popular representative in the Central Legislature to make a searching inquiry into this matter and prevent this saddling upon India of an expenditure of five lakhs a year to give employment to a number of out-of-work Englishmen.

## IS THIS UNIVERSITY REFORM?

Monday's proceedings of the Legislative Council about the University Reform Bill are both surprising and disappointing. The main clause before the House was regarding the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor. It will be remembered that the University Reform Committee had unanimously recommended an elected Vice-Chancellor and the Senate had endorsed that recommendation. All the speakers in the Council on Saturday last, including Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, R. G. Pradhan, L. M. Deshpande, Narainbhas Bechar, P. J. Murzban and Hussainbhoy Lalji, stood up for the principle of election. On Monday Mr. B. V. Jadhav added his support. None but the Education Minister raised a single dissentient note. Yet when it came to voting Mr. Pradhan's amendment was lost by a large majority of 56 votes against 23. And members like Messrs. J. C. Swaminarayen and K. M. Munshi voted against the amendment. What demoralisation had set in in two days? Mr. Pradhan referred to the "wire-pulling, canvassing and manipulation" that was carried on against his amendment. But nothing can justify the attitude of the Nationalists who cast in their lot with Government for an officially appointed Vice-Chancellor of a University sought to be reformed on democratic lines. The Chancellor is to be an official and has wide powers, about forty Fellows are to be nominated by Government, and provision is made for the visitation of the Viceroy and inspection at his instance. Was not this enough for the Nationalists who threw out the amendment, that they must also foist an officially nominated Vice-Chancellor on the University? The Education Minister's plea that an elected Vice-Chancellor would ever be in fright about the security of his office should have been scorned by every member with any faith in democracy. As it is, the fate of the amendment is an invitation to Government to keep a tight control over the University.

The provision for the appointment of a Rector was premature, if nothing worse, in the absence of any obligatory State grant to the University. But that provision was precipitately sanctioned. The only redeeming feature of it is that it is only an enabling measure and to be enforced only by a Statute of the University, to be framed by a majority of at least three-fourths of the whole number of Fellows Mr. Ginwalla's amendment in favour of one Labour representative on the Senate deserved a better treatment than it received. His motion resolved itself into two questions, whether or not Labour should be represented on the Senate and how it was to be so represented. A few speakers professed to be unable to understand what a mere labouring population could have to do with such an august body as the Senate. Mr. J. B. Petit thought that Labour wanted primary education and not higher education. The House would have done well to realise that a section of Labour is vitally interested in higher education and all Labour is interested in what sort of education is given in the higher secondary schools controlled by the University and to the graduates who would be called upon to organise industries in which Labour figures prominently. The funds needed by the University and credited from Labour controllers are partly at least the result of the toil of labour. Again, no study of Economics and Sociology, which is specially prized by the University, can be complete without a special study of Labour problems and Labour point of view. Labour research is an important part of the work of progressive Western Universities. In a Senate, unconsciously betraying a bourgeois mentality, one Labour representative could off and on draw pointed attention to the needs of vocational education or other needs of Labour in an industrial province like Bombay. Sir Chunilal Mehta must have realised all this when he promised not to overlook Labour in nominating Fellows. As regards the method of representation the one suggested by Mr. Ginwala was fair and workable and he was willing to accept any better method of direct representation. It is a great pity that the House rejected his amendment. The whole trend of the debate on Monday showed that a majority of the House failed to safeguard the true interests of the people.

## DOWN WITH CASTE.

In his presidential address to the Nadar Mahajana Sangham at Kumbakonam, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, M.L.A., made a strong plea for a speedy and complete abolition of the caste system among Hindus. Two months ago Sir Sankaran Nair urged the same reform in his presidential address at a meeting of the Nagpur Hindu Mahasabha. In our own city Swami Satyadev has been levelling thundering philippies against caste, the complete eradication of which, he rightly observes, is an essential part of true Sangathan and full-blooded nationalism. Mahatmaji himself never misses an opportunity of exposing the evils of the present-day caste system, which determines a man's social status entirely by his birth. These are not a few evidences to show that the system is fast losing ground. As a matter of fact innumerable Brahmins have been quietly pursuing the profession of the Vaishyas and 'vice versa.' It is only the rules about inter-dining and inter-marriage that are still observed with some rigidity. The question now is only how to complete the reform speedily. Timorous reformers urge that progress must be slow and there is danger in forcing the pace. They would leave things undisturbed to be mended by the progress of general education. But unless all those who disbelieve in caste act up to their convictions, men may be educated as much in hypocrisy as in other things. There are any number of such hypocrites masquerading as reformers, but in effect hindering progress. Genuine reformers must batter down all caste barriers. Inter-caste marriages, especially inter-caste dinners, must be earnestly encouraged. The so-called lower castes, being the aggrieved party, should set the example by moving faster. It should be superfluous to add that the abolition of caste would not be complete till the untouchables—supposed to be outside the pale of caste—are fully absorbed by the "higher" castes.

# UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

## A RETROGRADE MEASURE.

(BY A. B. VAIDYA.)

II*

The Select Committee has, inspite of the very clear and unequivocal terms in which public opinion on the subject had been expressed at the first reading of the Bill, recommended that the Chancellor shall be the head of the Government of this Presidency. Paragraph 3 of the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill states that the leading feature of the Bill was that the constitution of the University was so amended as to make it adequately representative with a view to bring it into closer association with the public and with the industrial, commercial and civic life of the Presidency. Thus if it is sought by the Reform Bill to make the University more democratic and more representative the appointment of the Governor of the Presidency as the Chancellor would certainly be derogatory to the end in view. It will not be disputed that if one desires a body to be democratised one would prefer to have the Chairman of the body a person elected by that body itself. The Reform Councils following this well-known truism have as their chairman a member from among themselves elected by themselves.

**UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.**

The argument which is advanced viz., that the presence of the Governor of the Presidency would ensure dignity to the University is not convincing. The same argument could well have been advanced against the provision of elected Presidents for Legislative bodies. But the experience of over six years has made it clear that this argument is an exploded shibboleth and has no force in it. The elected Presidents have in the past conducted the deliberations of Legislative Assemblies and Councils with dignity and propriety, and there is no reason to believe that when suitable men are found to occupy such high position in Legislative Assemblies there will be dearth of finding suitable persons to fill in the post of the Chancellor. The Chancellor is also to be clothed with absolute powers and privileges such as to decide interpretation of the section and it is the Chancellor who is to be authorised to appoint the Vice-Chancellor. It would again be the Chancellor who would be conferring degrees on candidates and in short he has powers of doing and un-doing anything he chooses. If the Chancellor, as proposed, is to be the head of the Government the fate of the working of the University would depend on him. He can choose to be a benevolent despot or otherwise. On the other hand, if the Chancellor is elected from amongst the "Fellows" there is every chance that he having the indirect check of his constituency on him would exercise the powers that are conferred on him with discretion, restraint and prudence. Moreover, the Chancellor, as proposed, can act alone by himself and it would not be necessary for him to consult any body before he exercised his powers. But if the Chancellor is elected he would certainly be under restraint and would be forced to exercise his powers with caution.

**UNDEMOCRATIC.**

The recommendation as to the nomination of the Vice-Chancellor is again a retrograde step which directly sets at naught the popular opinion. It appears from Mr. Swamynarayen's minute of dissent that this recommendation of the Select Committee was passed by the exercise of the casting vote of the Chairman, which would go to show how sharply divided the Committee itself was on this important subject. No reason was brought forward as to why the post of the Vice-Chancellor should be filled in by nomination in the gift of the Chancellor. A faint suggestion was made that unless this was done competent and worthy men would not come forward. Such persons would not like to undergo the strain and trouble of canvassing and it was feared that eligible persons would thus be left over and the post would go to one who canvasses most irrespective of his merits or abilities to fill the post. This is certainly a point of view which no right-thinking person will agree to for, it has been proved again and again that a person of out-standing merit and ability has a chance any where any time and that he succeeds even though he may not have done a good deal of canvassing and the apprehension on the subject is therefore groundless and unjustifiable. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that the present incumbent of the post of Vice-Chancellor who has so ably and meritoriously discharged the duties were to offer himself for election he would have the best chance of being returned by a vast majority.

**BACKWARD BOMBAY.**

But the Bombay Legislative Council has owing to the deplorable lack of co-operation among the popular parties agreed to this retrograde undemocratic step of having a nominated Vice-Chancellor. The Univer-

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous article appeared on September 24.

# INFANT WELFARE MOVEMENTS.

## SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

(Contributed).

This is an appeal to those who are the direct executives of the Infant Welfare movements.

"To every man that wants to live, we would 'offer' the chance to live."

The Indian Red Cross Society has lately been a great deal instrumental in awakening the public conscience re—the duty of the public leaders and citizens in general towards Infant-welfare and various problems connected therewith. There is no doubt the nation walks on the little feet of infants. The annual infant mortality in India is simply appalling. The physical condition of the majority of infants in evidence all over the length and breadth of the country is really disgraceful to any nation that boasts and regards itself as forward in civilization. And amidst the tumult of the various problems, national and social, such a sight must give us a pause. The causes of this high mortality and physical unfitness of our infants are various. They are principally, ignorance, poverty, superstition, economic pressure and moral inertia.

**BABY WEEKS.**

Due to the indefatigable and continuous efforts of many good souls, the National Baby Week is now an annual fixture in many a town of the Province. To all those —one and all—who have brought about this, Bharat Mata's best and most cordial thanks are due. Her blessings are on them. Not only has this Baby Week activity spread far and wide in British India; it has now come to stay in many of the Indian States. I have associated myself with this infant welfare movement since 1916, and have had the bitter and disappointing experience, that public opinion is not still formed and awakened enough as to understand it as one of its fundamental duties to protect the child and mother of the nation, though it may be very busy talking about a national life and national well-being. I fully associate myself with the objects of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association as detailed on page 3 of Memorandum and Rules issued by the same Association. We all should wish it success and a long lease of life of usefulness.

Having had to do long with this infant welfare work and having actually worked in celebrating two Baby weeks, I beg to suggest that a practical side be added to these objects.

**CARE OF THE UNFIT.**

We inspect and examine infants every year at every Baby Week celebration and select, mark out the best of the infants, robust in health, bright in look, blooming in complexion, full of promise of sturdy future manhood or womanhood and give them prizes. Thus far it is desirable and admirable. All great and important national work must begin with due public appreciation of good works of others. But what about the rickety, underfed, underclothed—neglected infants brought before you, and found 'wanting'—unfit in your judgment? To appreciate healthy infants, well-eared for and to compliment their parents, who are generally rich, educated, and have ample means to look well after their infants—is certainly a step forward towards realizing the fulfilment of the great objects of the infant welfare movements. To do nothing, however, for the infants we have declared as 'unfit,' beyond noting them as unfit and to leave them to their unfortunate lot could not but be regarded as unhuman. Mostly they are infants of parents, who are poor, ignorant, superstitious, and the economic pressure on them is such that they have no time to look to their unfortunate infants. They, the parents, themselves are perhaps results of national negligence and indifferenee. Shall we not select a few of these—it would be enormous work to handle all of them—unfortunate samples of humanity which certainly bespeak in bold terms and unmistakable words the moral and intellectual condition and social conscience of the people, amongst whom they drag on their miserable span of life on earth, and photograph them and undertake to care for them, to feed them, to nurse them, to wash them, to clothe them, to air them, to sun them, and with all the means at our disposal turn them into strong, rosy, smiling, promising sam-

(Continued on page 9.)

## Notes of the Day.

**Hindenburg's Services.**

This is the week for birthday celebrations. In this country we celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's and Mrs. Besant's. In Germany they celebrated the eighty-first birthday of General Hindenburg on Sunday. The President of the Reich was the recipient of glowing tributes of appreciation from all classes and parties. Even the German Nationalists who expected him to be more expressive in his sympathy for their ideals now realise that as President he must rise superior to party feeling and party shibboleths. The politicians of the Left have found in him a military hero who has refused to be moored to old ideas of Prussian exclusiveness and to dynastic sympathies, a wise old man who shows in speech and action how wary and cautious German diplomacy must be to save the new Germany, exerting her utmost to regain lost power and prestige, from taking a single false step.

**Congress and the People.**

The Hon. Mr. Patel has expressed his opinion that the flood relief work done by the Gujarat Congress Committee has enhanced the prestige and influence of the Congress a hundredfold. There is not even unconscious exaggeration in this opinion. Mr. Patel says that this co-operation between the Congress and the people is specially valuable "at a time when endeavours are being made in some quarters—not altogether from disinterested motives—to run down the representative character of the Congress." Such co-operation also shows that while there may be only a few thousands in the Congress, there are lakhs of men attached to and served by the Congress. That, however, is no reason why the Congress should not take up the gentle hint of Mr. Patel about its Khaddar franchise which, while it unduly restricts the membership of the Congress, is in no way necessary for the propagation of khaddar. While the khaddar franchise should go, Congressmen should at the same time do everything in their power to spread khaddar. For, as Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly observed, the whole of India is a famine camp and khaddar is the best way of distributing relief to scattered millions on the verge of semi-starvation. Such relief cannot fail to raise the prestige and influence of the Congress a thousandfold.

**Step-Motherly Attitude.**

When some time ago an advertisement appeared in the Press for application from candidates on the training ship H. M. S. Dufferin, the fact was taken to mean in some quarters as a real beginning in the training of Indian youths, with a view to serve eventually as officers in the Mercantile Marine. No conditions of training were mentioned in the application but the supposition on the part of the candidates who applied was that one such condition would be a guarantee of employment. The number of applicants is said to have risen to 600. Later the candidates received from the Secretary to the Governing Body of the Training Ship a set of conditions in which there was no such assurance. It is rumoured that the conditions have been framed by the Government of India without the consent of the Governing Body of the Training Ship. It is no wonder that after reading the detailed conditions with their ominous and significant omission of assurance of future employment, the number of applications has now dwindled to sixty. It is poor consolation for a lad to tell him that he may obtain employment if he gives satisfaction, after having put in three years on the training ship, and four to nine years to obtain a Mate's certificate.

**The Pity of It.**

"Justice," the organ of the Non-Brahmin party in Madras, writes apropos the Simla Conference:

"Every religion proclaims the sanctity of human creation—creatures made in the image of God—and, when the alternative is between a violation of this sanctity and any other discomfort, we, as rational and religious-minded people, should certainly put up with the latter and discountenance the former. This is the view that we take on the question, and, in the circumstances, we would have liked the Hindu leaders straightway to accept the formula, that "Hindus should not be prevented from playing music before mosques at any time they like, nor should Muslims be prevented from making any cow sacrifice and cow slaughter in such manner as they like," which the Muslim leaders proposed. And after accepting the formula, the leaders of the two communities could have jointly exerted their influence and exhorted their respective co-religionists to respect the feelings of each other and not wantonly wound them. That would have been something, but, what has actually happened is an exhibition of intolerance and temper so prejudicial to the interests of the country. And that is a pity."

**The Wrong Mentality.**

The view to which our Madras contemporary has given expression is one which every patriotic Indian holds. The present deadlock as regards the music and cow questions is due not to the fact that these questions are insoluable but to the wrong mentality of many of the leaders who discuss them and who seem to be influenced more by considerations of communal prestige than national interests. Once Hindus and Muslims respectively agree not to object to cow slaughter and playing of music before mosques, the good sense of the two communities will prevail and a time will soon come when Hindus will voluntarily refrain from playing music before mosques and Muslims from slaughtering cows. It is the leaders who are now insisting more on the rights the exercise of which offends the other community than on the duty of mutual tolerance and accommodation.

# DR. SAPRU DISILLUSIONED

## NO ROOM FOR INDIAN OPINION IN ENGLAND

## "INCREASING PREJUDICE AGAINST INDIA"

## COMMISSION WITHOUT INDIANS WILL BE USELESS

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru departs on the 15th October and joins s.s. "Rawalpindi" at Marseilles. In the course of his three months' stay in England and the Continent, he undertook a most interesting tour in the Near East.

Interviewed by Reuter Dr. Sapru declared that at present it was most difficult for Indian opinion to find expression in England. Certain standard opinions alone had the chance of reaching the average Britisher. He found greater prejudice against Indians than when he attended the Imperial Conference in 1923. It also appeared that the opinion was hardening that there should not be Indians on the Statutory Commission. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail.

"There is no use in saying, as it has been said," he continued, "that nothing England could do would satisfy India, and therefore, that there is no use in appointing Indians on the Statutory Commission. If those opinions are held in responsible quarters, the sooner the latter have courage to declare their views publicly the better." A Commission for India without Indians on it might be considered a stroke of statesmanship, but its reactions in India would be most unfortunate. That was how extremism had been fed in the past and might be fed again.

AUTOCRACY BETTER.

Dr. Sapru believed that much more could be obtained from an autocratic Government in India than from the India Office situated 6,000 miles distant and with ideas out of harmony with modern conditions, and outlook which did not inspire confidence in considerable sections of Indians. He almost felt that the Statutory Commission without Indians on it would have no chance with any political party in India and it would not be justifiable to waste time and public money. If the British Government felt that it could evolve a Constitution for the future of India without the consent, co-operation and the goodwill of the Indians it could do it, upon facts already in its possession or which it could obtain through the usual official channels. He believed that he spoke for a large body of Indian opinion when he said that under such circumstances he would not mind if the Commission did not go to India at all.—Reuter.

## 25,000-MILE CRUISE

### A BOLD AVIATION PROGRAMME

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Rugby.—Further particulars are available of the 25,000 miles cruise from England to India, Singapore, Australia and the Far East which is to be undertaken this month by four Royal Air Force seaplanes. The machines are of the Southampton type, each equipped with an all metal hull, which is about nine hundred pounds lighter than the old wooden hull, and having two 450 horse power Napier Lion engines. They leave Plymouth on October 17. They are fitted to fly independent of shore help, except for mooring and refuelling. The crews will cook their meals and sleep on board, and rations and spare parts will be carried. Group-Captain Cave-Brown-Cave will be in command of flight and in addition to six pilots, mechanics riggers and wireless operators will be carried. The tour is undoubtedly the most ambitious service flight yet contemplated. In the early stages of the flight, the machines will fly to the French seaplane station at Hourtin near Bourdeaux and from there overland to Berne, and via Naples, Brindisi and Alexandria, across the Syrian Desert to the Euphrates. The machines will stay some time in Karachi before beginning their cruise of the Indian coastline calling at Colombo, en route for Calcutta. From there, they will proceed via Rangoon to Singapore, where they will make a halt. Afterwards they will go via Dutch East Indies to the Australian seaboard, flying, round to Freemantle, and proceeding via Melbourne to Port Darwin, and afterwards back to Singapore. The programme will occupy about twelve months.—B. O. W.

## CARDIFF AND BLACKPOOL.

### CENTRES OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

### CONSERVATIVE AND LABOUR CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

At the beginning of the fourth year of Government's life which is traditionally reputed to be the critical period, political interest in the forthcoming week is divided between Cardiff and Blackpool, the respective venues of Conservative and Labour Parties' annual conferences. In both cases the agenda is framed with an eye to the next elections. Apart from the question of personality of Mr. Baldwin which is likely to arise in a veiled form, the Conservative gathering will devote the bulk of attention to the Reform of the House of Lords and the extension of Women's Suffrage, to both of which Government is pledged notwithstanding murmers of discontent among the rank and file.

Contrasted with this, the Labourites are expected to generate warmth on the subject of disaffiliation of Communists, resulting which a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts, in his presidential speech at Blockpool to-day, uttered unmistakable sentiments declaring that the movement stands foursquare for broadly based, comprehensive and constructive policies and against disruptive and discordant influences. The principal resolution on the agenda at Blackpool relates to the issue of surtax on unearned incomes over £2000 by which it is intended to replace the Capital Levy.—Reuter.

...gby.—The annual international motor ... opens at Olympia, London, next ... and is attracting immense attend... —B. O. W.

## "LIVERPOOL'S LITTLE MOTHER"

### ENGLAND'S FIRST LADY MAYOR

### MISS MARGARET BEAVAN ELECTED

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Liverpool has gained the distinction of having the first lady Lord Mayor in the country. She is Miss Margaret Beavan, aged 50 popularly known as "Liverpool's Little Mother." She raised over half a million sterling in the past quarter century for the crippled children of Liverpool and founded several institutions which assisted over 100,000 people. She is the first woman Magistrate of Liverpool and now has been unanimously selected Lord Mayor.—Reuter's Special.

## CHEMICAL CARTEL FOR EUROPE

### CONTROL OF OUTPUT AIMED AT

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Cologne.—There is much speculation regarding the forthcoming meeting of the German Dye Trust at which although the proposal does not appear on the agenda it is believed the chief business will be a motion to increase the capital by ten per cent. or five million sterling. This may be devoted to the development of companies synthetic activities in petrol and rubber.

The City correspondent of the "Evening Standard" surmises that the creation of a powerful European chemical cartel in which will be the German Dye Trust and the 56 million sterling British combin, the Imperial Chemical Industries and the French American and Dutch companies is likely to be announced at the above-mentioned meeting. The Cartel will virtually be able to control the output of heavy chemicles, explosives, dyes, fertilisers and other synthetic products in Europe, and also develop the Bergius process of producing oil from coal, the agreement in matter being signed with the Standard Oil Company. The Royal Dutch is concerned with the Imperial Chemical Industries in the development of British rights.—Reuter's Special.

## *GANDHIJI AS STATE GUEST*

### COCHIN MAHARAJA'S INVITATION

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

Mr. Gandhi has received a letter from the Dewan of Cochin stating that His Highness the Maharaja has been very much pleased to hear of Mr. Gandhi's visit to Cochin State and that His Highness has commanded the Dewan to invite him to be the guest of His Highness during his stay in Cochin and Trichur.—A. P.

## TIGHTENING CONTROL OF OPIUM TRAFFIC

### CONSIDERATION OF OPIUM PLAN

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Geneva.—When the League Advisory Committee on Opium again examined the Italian plan to tighten control of the traffic Sir Malcolm Delevingne closely analysed the scheme and proposed the appointment of an expert Sub-Committee to examine and report on the systems of control in different countries to the Advisory Committee. Sir M Delevingne said that production of the scheme by the latter would not suffice, but Governments would not suffice, but Governments would have to accept it. The Geneva Opium Convention which was more stringent than the Hague Convention unfortunately remained a piece of paper owing to the delay in ratification by the principal States. More goodwill of Governments was needed.

M. Bourgeois (France) entirely agreed with Sir M. Delevingne's suggestion and observations.—Reuter.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Madeline Slade has arrived at the Satyagraha Ashrm, Ahmedabd, from Travancore.—Free Press.

## GOVERNOR OF SHANSI DRIVES BACK NORTHERNERS.

### CHANG'S TROOPS EVACUATE KALGAN

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Peking.—Yenhisshan Governor of Shansi who had long wavered between the Nationalists and the Northerners has finally sided the former, and has signalised his decision by opening hostilities and driving back the Northerners twenty miles. It is reported that Chang Tso-lin's troops have evacuated Kalgan and are withdrawing to the Nanko Pass. The Northerners stationed at Fengchen outside the Great Wall in North Shansi are resisting stiffly, but surrender seems a foregone conclusion.—Reuter's Special.

## REMOVE NEILL STATUE.

### 15 LEGISLATORS TABLE RESOLUTION

### MOTION ALLOWED FOR DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

It is understood notice of a resolution for the removal of the Neill Statue from public view has been given by as many as fifteen members of the Madras Council.

It is further understood that the resolution has been allowed and that discussion on the subject will take place at the next meeting of the Council during this month.—Free Press.

## READY TO STRIKE WORK

### B N R LABOUR UNION'S RESOLVE

BILASPUR, October. 4

Mr. Giri, President of the B. N. R. Labour Union addressing a meeting of the workers emphasised the necessity of minimum wage award board in India.

The spokesmen of the workers expressed their readiness for strike if the discharge notices were not withdrawn.—A. P.

## POOJAH IN CALCUTTA

### FIRST DAY PASSES QUIETLY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

The first day of the Pujah passed off peacefully yesterday. The police made elaborate arrangements to safeguard the peace of the town and about 50 men, Hindus and Muslims in the labour areas formed special constabulary.

At a meeting of the Hindu-Muslim Conciliatory Board a resolution was passed urging communities to preserve peace and amity.—Free Press.

## *HON. MR. PATEL*

### TO VISIT MORE VILLAGES.

AHMEDABAD, October 4,

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here this morning from Nadiad for inspecting the flood-affected areas in Ahmedabad district. To-day he will visit some villages in Daskroi Taluka, including Nawagam and Naika. To-morrow the President of the Assembly will go to Dholka and surrounding villages.—Free Press.

## ELECTION SUIT DISMISSED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

The civil suit filed by seven candidates of the Shahpur ward for declaring the Municipal election in that ward null and void has been dismissed with cost as civil Court has no jurisdiction and the injunction has been discharged.—A. P.

## NAINPUR WORKERS SYMPATHY

NAINPUR, Oct. 4.

Nainpur workers were addressed yesterday by Messrs. Giri, Kalappa and Amrao on the Khargpur situation. Workers expressed sympathy with the discharged workers and said they would follow the union mandate to strike in case the discharge notices were not cancelled.

The party left for Chhindwara, Nagbhir, from whence they will proceed to Nagpur and address workers there.—Free Press.

## WAGE CUT IN ITALY

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Rome.—The Inter-Syndical Conference of employers having intimated the necessity for reducing wages in order to bring the costs of production into harmony with the sterling quotation of ninety Governments has arranged for wages to be cut varying between ten and twenty per cent.—Reuter's Special.

# A DAY OF EXCITEMENT

## MR. BALOOCH'S ATTACK ON NATIONALISTS

## PRESIDENT SPRINGS A SURPRISE

### PASSAGE-AT-ARMS IN COUNCIL

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The inevitable has at last come. Since yesterday the Bombay Legislative Council seems to have entered upon a new era that augurs no good so far as public interest is concerned. Below what appears to be a smooth and unruffled surface of political affairs, there is a violent commotion of under-currents and cross-currents which every moment forebodes an impending storm. The confabulation that pass behind the screen have now-a-days assumed greater importance than the thundering on the floor of the House. That abhorred canker of provincialism or, to speak more appropriately, of communalism seems to have effected a breach into the so far impregnable body of our Council. The witnesses of the scenes of conflict that have at present become the order of the day, have been left wondering as to what is going to be the fate of this Council.

BETTER BILL HAD NOT COME UP.

A responsible member of the House very rightly remarked to-day during the course of the lobby pourparlers that the University Bill had better not come up before the House. As the matters stand today the Bill has made very little headway. The House is still on the 13th clause which governs the constitution of the Senate.

INDULGENCE IN INVECTIVES.

While the Nationalist groups are now walking straight into the Government lobby on every conceivable item, the Non-Brahmins and the Muslims seem to have made it a point to block the passage of the bill by elaborately talking out and pressing to division every little amendment that stands in their name. The debate in general is, much livelier and exciting, but it scarcely confines itself to the point. Free indulgence in bitter invectives against each other has certainly lowered the tone of the debate. The exasperated Minister in charge of the bill certainly spoke his mind when he said in his reply to the debate that communal considerations had reigned supreme throughout the discussion of the University Bill.

NEW TIME-SAVING METHOD.

To-day the House could discuss only six amendments, all to clause 13, and not less than four of them were pressed to a division. Even the coolheaded President appeared considerably annoyed at the frequent demands for a division. On one occasion he was compelled to ask the members to stand in their places and thus inaugurate a new and time-saving method of division.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav's amendment deleting the provision in the Bill for the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad to send their representatives on the Senate was ultimately thrown out after a stormy debate on it. Needless to say that Mr. R. S. Asavale's amendment demanding for Labour Unions in different Cities five seats on the Senate received scant courtesy at the hands of the members. Mr. Jadhav wanted the representatives of the graduates to be elected from five divisional constituencies. But that Amendment also was rejected.

There was a heated controversy on the clause that makes the member of the Council for the University constituency a "de facto" member of the Senate by virtue of his seat on the Council. Mr. Noor Mohamad moved the delection of this special provision. The amendment was rejected. The wearisome tenseness of the atmosphere was for some time considerably relieved by Mr. Anderson who had brought with him a painted map of some construction and kept it open for exhibition.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

There was again an interesting passage-at-arms between the President and the General Member when Mr. Asavale's amendment was on and Mr. Swaminarayan had got up to add a word to it. He suggested the word without making any speech. His suggestion was thrown out by the House. Mr. Swaminarayan again rose to his feet to speak on the main amendment. This was objected to by the General Member who raised a point of order that the speaker had once addressed the House on the same amendment and could not do so again under the standing order. The General Member created a mild sensation in the House when, in an attempt to emphasize his point, he unwittingly subjected the President to a sort of cross-examination. The President, however, refused to accept the narrow view put forth in the point of order and allowed Mr. Swaminarayan to address the House.

### PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council having reassembled to-day immediately took up clause 13 of the University Bill for discussion. Mr. Jadhav's amendment that no representation on the senate be given to Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad was before the House. The Minister for Education opposed the amendment as he did not want to alienate the sympathy of those Associations. The amendment was ultimately pressed to a division and was lost, 14 members voting for it and 55 against.

Mr. R. S. Asavale moved an amendment asking six representatives of the labour unions of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur on the Senate.

Mr. Narayandas Bechar supported the amendment and added that labourt was efficiently organised in all the three places mentioned in the amendment. The speaker was sorry to note that certain capitalists were in the habit of looking down upon manual labour with an amount of contempt.

The amendment was further supported by the S. K. Bole and others.

KHADDAR IN GOVT. LOBBY!

Mir Mohamad Baloch in supporting the

(Continued from page 9)

## MEXICAN PRESIDENTSHIP

### MOVEMENT AGAINST OBREGON'S ELECTION.

### SOLDIERS IN CITY GARRISON REVOLT.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mexico City.—500 soldiers in the city garrison revolted last evening, departed from the capital and have taken field against Government, presumably in support of the movement against the re-election of General Obregon as President. The present President Calles whose term of office expires in July, 1928, is not eligible for a second consecutive term of office. Genl. Obregon has his predecessor. The present revolutionary movement is fostered by General Arnulfo Gomez and General Francisco Serrano both of whom are candidates to the Presidency. They have been missing since Saturday.—Reuter.

## REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN

### SECRET POLICE NIP IT IN BUD

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Madrid.—Belated admission of the accuracy of reports circulating abroad that a revolutionary movement is on foot is made in a semi-official statement in the "Noticiero del Lunes" which says that the movement has been nipped in the bud. The plot came to the knowledge of the secret police who arrested the conspirators and seized a quantity of bombs and explosives.

It is stated that the miscellaneous nature of the plotters does not enable to form an accurate idea as regards the purpose of the movement. Government believes that it was merely started to justify the employment of certain funds and trick the ignorant but prosperous dupes of subscription money. The statement adds: "There is complete calm throughout the country."—Reuter's Special.

## CONCILIATION BOARDS

## FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

"It is very difficult, if not impossible, to lay down for the whole of India general rules for cow slaughter and the playing of music before mosques" declared Raja Narendranath, in the course of a press interview. He said that he was not in favour of general formulas embodying the existing practice as enforced by the authorities, but he urged the appointment of local conciliation boards, which, taking into consideration local conditions as may be found position local conditions and circumstances should adopt such steps for conciliation as may be found possible.

As regards local efforts, he said that it was very difficult to say to what extent the Lahore Unity Committee would succeed. Its difficulties had been considerably enhanced by the unfortunate assault on Mr. Rajpal and recent riots. He suggested that a beginning might be made with social gatherings, and he urged that Hindus and Muslims should meet on some common platform.—A. P.

### RAMLILA PROCESSIONS.

### PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The Ramlila processions passed off peacefully so far in Lahore. The police have taken precautions and there is no apprehension of any breach of the peace.—Free Press.

## MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

## MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE.

(From Our Special Representative.)

Mr. R. G. Pradhan has given notice of the following motion:

"That the Minister for Education does not enjoy the confidence of the House for the following among other reasons:—

(1) Failure to advance the cause of compulsory elementary education,

(2) Failure to give effect to the resolution of the House regarding the Sathe-Paranjpye Scheme,

(3) Giving wrong impression to the House that the Governor-General's sanction to the University Bill was conditional,

(4) Failure to give effect to the general demand that the Vice-Chancellor of the University shohld be elected.

(5) Failure to show parliamentary courtesy and fairness to the House and to Mr. R. G. Pradhan when the latter's amendment, urging that the Vice-Chancellor should be elected, was under consideration by not stating his attitude with regard to the amendment and thereby depriving the Hon. Member of an opportunity to discuss and reply to the position of the Government in the matter,

(6) His manner of replying to questions which is unsatisfactory, and

(7) He feels that the transferred departments in his charge may not be administered satisfactorily in the spirit of the Government of India Act so as to ensure even such responsibility and popular progress as can be had under the Act.

There was considerable excitement in the House over the prospects of this motion.

## FIELDS STILL UNDER WATER

### NEED OF IMMEDIATE ACTION

### HON. MR. PATEL'S TOUR IN KAIRA.

NADIAD, Oct. 4.

On Monday the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel visited the villages of Vina, Mahudha, Vadthal, Bhaner and Kathlal. Ot Vina Mr. Patel was informed that the river Shedhi had deposited sand on about 800 acres out of the total of 1900 acres of land in that village. Mr. Patel passed through some topical villages that had similarly suffered and found that fields that were once fertile had lost tha evenness of their surface owing to deposit of layers of sand of varying thickness ranging from six inches to two feet. The villagers who were present represented to Mr. Patl that the bulk of such land had become absolutely unfit for cultivation and that the villages in their neighbourhood had also suffered frm the same cause. Mr. Patel found that crops on such fields were very poor, only the deep-rooted castor plants showing some vigour at the places where the sandy layers were shallow.

FIELDS STILL UNDER WATER.

At Bhaner, Mr. Patel was informed that about 400 acres had been waterlogged owing to floods. Mr. Patel was taken near these fields and he found that about 200 to 300 acres were still under water. He heard the same complaint when he visited Bhumel and Lambkol. At Borsad, he was told that a large area of Pandoli was still under water. Mr. Patel thinks that although the whole district required a sound system of drainage, the individual villages referred to should be immedately attended to and freed from this serious trouble.—A. P.

## *HON. PATEL AMONG FLOOD-STRICKEN.*

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who went out to inspect villages which have been affected by the floods, accompanied by his brother Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. He is to visit Dholka to-morrow.—A. P.

## ORISSA FLOODS FUND

### KING-EMPEROR DONATES RS 500

RANCHI, Oct. 3.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa has received a donation of Rs. 500 through the Viceroy from His Majesty the King for the relief of sufferers from the recent floods in Orissa. The amount has been sent to the Collector of Balasore to be spent for relief purposes in that district. —A. P.

## ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

### THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED

The Traffic Manager, Assam-Bengal Railway wires under date to-day from Chittagong:—Through communication was restored on the 3rd October at mile 269 1/2, below Damchierra Station, on the hill section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, where the retaining wall had been washed away. —A. P.

## DUTCH MAILS THROUGH AIR

### LT. KOPPEN IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 4.

Lt. Koppen, the Dutch aviator, who left Amsterdam last Saturday morning in a three-engined Fokker monoplane, carrying Mails for the Dutch East Indies, arrived at Karachi Air Port at 6-40 this evening, having left Bushire at six o'clock this morning. This is the inaugural flight of what, it is hoped, will prove a regular service between Holland and her Far-Eastern Colonies. —A. P.

## CYCLONE APPREHENDED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

There is a possibility of a cyclone sweeping over Bengal soon according to the Meteorological experts at Alipore who state that conditions are very unsettled in the north of the Bay and there is at least a prospect of the recurrence of Sunday's storm.

Meteorologists are anxiously watching the depression which appears to be forming, and all ports between Rangoon and Madras have received cautionary signals. It is possible, on the other hand, that if the depression moves over to Burma, it will mean the end of the monsoon in Northern India. —A. P.

# JUDGE BY MORAL NOT PENAL CODE.

## "NOT A BONA FIDE PROSECUTION"

## "A FALSE CASE TO STIFLE PUBLIC CRITICISM"

### MR. VELINKAR OBJECTS TO "SCANDALOUS STATEMENT"

When the Back Bay Libel case was called up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday Mr. Nariman proceeded with the reading of his voluminous statement. He had only finished reading about a hundred pages on Monday—and before lunch time on Tuesday only 60 pages more had been read.

There was a passage-at-arms between Mr. Nariman and the Prosecution Counsel, Mr. Velinkar, when the former came up to page 154.

Mr. Velinkar: I submit, sir, that what follows is a quite irrelevent and scandalous statement and I wish that it may not be read in Court till your Worship gives a ruling.

The Magistrate: Which passages do you object to?

Mr. Velinkar: From page 154 to 158. My submission is that the matter is quite irrelevent and scandalous and, therefore, ought to be expunged.

"REALLY SCANDALOUS PASSAGES."

Mr. Nariman: I admit that the state of affairs described in the pages is really scandalous—very scandalous (laughter).

The Magistrate ruled that the passages from page 154 to 158 be considered as irrelevent but not expunged. The passages were not read in the Court.

At the close of the day Mr. Nariman had only read 192 pages. The case was then adjourned to Saturday when Mr. Nariman will again resume reading the statement.

The following is the continuation of the summary of Mr. Nariman's statement:—

Mr. Nariman then coming to his evidence before the Back Bay Enquiry Committee briefly narrated the circumstances. He alleged that the prosecution was not bonafide but was launched with a view to stifle public criticism and to gag opposition so that officers in future might enjoy an immunity from public criticism. "No Committee can make an investigation without an allegation or information and if those persons who give information are to be prosecuted, it only means that there could be no Committee of investigation in the conduct of public servants in future."

"CHANGE IN PROSECUTION THEORY."

Mr. Nariman alleged that the complainant knowing that the false case as framed by him could not be sustained and the documents and records in possession of the defence would entirely demolish it, at a later stage after the charges were framed and cross-examination begun suddenly changed his whole theory and set up an entirely new case. Mr. Nariman maintained that the procedure allowed was extraordinary and on the complainant's admission that the case as filed by him is false and should, not be allowed to be proceeded further. Mr. Nariman pointed out six or seven different explanations given by the Government which, he alleged, were at the instance of the complainant and Mr. Sykes with regard to the incident of mild steel bars. First in February 1924 in reply to question by Mr. Trivedi it was stated that official records do not show that any wrong size bars were ordered although that very month the Government had passed a resolution with regard to these very wrong sized bars. Then in October 1924 to Mr. Nariman it was admitted wrong size bars were ordered by "by mistake". Quite different statements were made by Sir Lawless Hepper and the complainant before the Mears Committee. All through Mr. Nariman alleged the attempt was to save the complainant who was really to be blamed and throw the responsibility on Indian subordinates.

DEALINGS WITH FIRMS.

Coming to the different firms with which the Department was connected, Mr. Nariman alleged that the Petrol Co. supplied all the private wants of officers. It also acted as petty building contractors—a position never heard of before. Mr. Nariman alleged that on account of the long delay most of the traders and suppliers had destroyed their books of accounts and the defence experienced great difficulty in getting them. He submitted that from a typical instance like the Petrol Co. similar relations with other dealers could be resumed. Referring to Gaya and Co.'s dealings he said that the books directly proved that a high official of the department, a deputy secretary, when on leave was a partner of the firm. It was also proved that this was with the knowledge of the complainant.

With regard to Bombay Concrete Co.'s books, he said that they were not available inspite of process, but, Mr. Nariman said. Major Parcelle's bank account showed that out of the lac of rupees he recovered from Mr. Marker more than 70,000 were transmitted to England when both the complainant and Major Parcelle were there together on leave in 1923.

Mr. Nariman gave the following list of contractors with who, healleged, Mr. Harvey had previous association of or friendship before contracts were given:

Major Parrelle
Mr. Cervello
Mr. D. R. Vaidya
Colonel Grisewood
J. C. Gammon.

Mr. Nariman submitted that he was justified in drawing an adverse inference of complicity against the complainant on account of his attitude of open partiality to these contractors who were admitted have been his friends. He further contended that the position before the Committee was much stronger and his allegations not so serious nor so specific as the complainant had ventured to make against his own officers from the witness box.

Mr. Nariman referred to the invitation and the attitude of the Inquiry Committee. The Committee wanted from the witnesses all the information in their possession and Mr. Billimoria made it clear, by saying, "if people have information, why should they not boldly come forward and give out the information? If nobody were to give out clear information, how is the Committee to proceed?" Tus the demand of the Committee from the witnesses was not for any specific proofs and instances submitted by in evidence, but merely information in their possession, regarding the subject with a view to enable them to carry on the investigation and prepare for grounds for subsequent action. Therefore it was not necessary nor was it intended at this stage, to level any specific charges against any officers.

Mr. Nariman in his concluding appeal to the court in view of several instances submitted to the court requested the Magistrate to consider whether his demand before the Council or the Committee for an enquiry with a view to find out the truth was justified and reasonable or not. Mr Nariman's further contention was that in judging the conduct of a public servant entrusted with public funds and acting as a public trustee the court had not only to look at the penal code and sections of bribery and corruptions. Under the Government of India Act and Audit rules a very high standard of conduct was laid down for such officers. The breach of such rules would be a great misconduct on the part of a public servant. Mr. Nariman justified his allegations made in the Committee keeping in view the moral code of public servants more than the Indian Penal Code. He contended that what may not be sufficient for a charge of bribery under the Penal Code may still be enough to indict a public servant under the above Act.

NO ALLEGATION OF BRIBERY.

As to the prosecution ground that it was not clearly proved that Mr. Harvey had taken brabes Mr. Nariman's answer was that neither in Council debates nor his evidence before the Committee he had laid specific charges of bribery against Mr. Harvey alone. All along the expression used by him with regard to the department as a whole were "misconduct, mal-administration, misapplication of public funds etc." Therefore, he submitted that the attempt of the prosecution to narrow down the issue to one officer and one offence alone was not justified. He believed that if the law would penalise a citizen if he intended to protect or safeguard public funds observing the wholesome rules of the Government of India Act it would be stifling public criticism and gag opposition.

Finally, Mr. Nariman in his statement observed that if the prosecution was successful in the case then the wholesome check of public criticism of administration of large public funds would disappear, an the public servant would enjoy an immunity from public scrutiny. Such a result from a public point of view would be deplorable apart from personal considerations. It was to avoid such a disastrous result that he struggled so hard and hopes on the merits to secure a verdict of "not guilty."

## MR. NARIMAN'S DEFENCE STATEMENT

### MORE EXTRACTS

Mr. Nariman's written statement was bulky, a volume of about 200 typewritten sheets covering the ground of the whole period from the beginning up-to-date, dealing first with importance of the subject from a public point of view, then the interest taken by him as a citizen, as a member of the Corporation, and as a member of the Legislative Council, then dealing with the various activities of the Housing Scheme and summarizing the substance of various debates in which he had participated in the Council on the subject, and how persistently he had made efforts to prevent what he alleged was the enormous waste, dealing with the resolution moved in the Council, the appointment of Mear's Committee and the circumstances under which he gave evidence before it. It is impossible to give a full statement as presented in Court, but herewith we can give only a brief summary of the same.

HIS INTEREST IN HOUSING SCHEME

Mr. Nariman, in the said statement first dealt with an interest shown by him in the activities of the said department, almost from the beginning, and according to him, he, from a citizen's point of view, attached greater importance to this Housing Scheme, because under the particular section of the Municipal Act, these chawls with all their liabilities were to be transferred to the Municipal Corporation, and thus the ultimate enormous burden was to fall on the rate-payers of Bombay, as well as, of the whole presidency. He stated that his first effort was to get this special Development Department, created by special legislation, abolished, and its activities transferred to P.W.D., because he contended that it was the maladministration of the department, particularly due to the fact, that there was no financial control of the Council or any other outside body, as it would be under P.W.D. Thereafter, he described as to how, even from 1921, shortly after the inception of the department, and before he went into the Council, he devoted special time and attention to this subject, anticipating very serious losses and failures even when the public were, he alleged, duped with false pictures of grand success and enormous profits. From the very beginning he suspected that the administration was not up to the mark and required close scrutiny and watch, and although, he was not in Council then, he managed through his friends in the Council, to get the official record and literature on the subject and as a result of very close and laborious study, he discovered, he alleged, that in all branches of the department there was enormous waste of public funds and that materials ordered were far in excess of the requirements.

"ORDERS IN EXCESS OF REQUIREMENT."

Mr. Nariman submitted that he had in his possession, information with regard to all the branches of the activities of the Development Department, but as in this particular case, according to the ruling of the Court, the inquiry was confined to one particular branch only, namely the Housing Scheme connected with the complainant and with regard to the Mild Steel Bars alone, he would confine his statement to these points alone. As stated above, from the beginning, he managed to get all the records and literature on this subject from various sources, including some friends in the Council, and after studying the reports, so as to ascertain the needs of a particular period, he kept a close watch on the orders placed, the rates and other particulars. As a result of this, he alleged, he discovered, from the very first year, all the materials were ordered much in excess of the requirements, at rates much higher than those prevailing in the market, and with firms that were not regular dealers of these materials. Again, confining to Mild Steel Bars alone, he discovered that according to the need for the first year, according to the programme of chawls construction for that year as stated in the official records, only about 5 or 600 tons of Mild Steel Bars would be required. Instead of that the first order placed with George Service, was for 2,000 tons. The rates given to them were, Mr. Nariman alleged, far in excess of the prevailing rates and even those tender rates were subsequently changed and enhanced. There were also other facilties given to this firm. As a result of these suspicious circumstance, he continued inquiries both about the firm, as well as the Department and discovered that the order placed was not uniform, but most erratic, so that this order could not serve a particular number of chawls. However, investigation, Mr. Nariman proceeded, led to the discovery that George Services were connected with Richardson and Crudas, and this firm of Richardson and Crudas, has dealings with some officers of the Department in connection with the Delhi Imperial Works.

GROUPING OF OFFICERS.

This led to the further investigation and Mr. Nariman discovered that there was a grouping of officers, several of them coming from Delhi Imporial Works, and again assembling in the Development Department, mostly in the same capacities, but on higher salaries and grades than at Delhi. Then he briefly gives a summary of such grouping, which is attached herewith:—

1. Mr. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Delhi, also Chief Engineer, Reclamation.
2. Mr. Sykes, Executive Engineer, Material District, Delhi, Superintending Engineer, Material District, Development Department.
3. Mr. Harvey, Executive Engineer, Constructions, Delhi, Superintending Engineer, Constructions, Development Department.
4. Mr. Hamid, Assistant Engineer, Constructions, Delhi, Executive Engineer and Acting Superintending Engineer, Development Department.
5. Mr. Kanyalal, Assistant Engineer under Mr. Sykes at Delhi, Assistant Engineer under Mr. Sykes in Development Department.
6. Mr. Gazdar, Assistant Engineer under Mr. Hamid at Hyderabad, Assistant Engineer and Acting Executive Engineer under Mr. Hamid in Development Department.
7. Mr. Krishnaswamy, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. Madras when Mr. Harvey was in P. W. D. Madras when Mr. Harvey was in P. W. D., Madras, also Executive Engineer under Mr. Harvey in Development Department.

Besides, he also discovered, he alleged, that there were several new suppliers and contractors, who had business connections with these officers in Delhi, and had started new firms here and resumed their dealings with the same officers in the new garb.

With regard to the requirements for the programme for the year Mr. Nariman stated that in this investigation he always took the help and technical advice of engineer friends to find out what would be the requirements for the programme for the year.

"SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES"

With regard to George Services order, further information, Mr. Nariman alleged, was that the very gentlemen connected with George Services was on friendly terms with some of the officers of the Development Department, and this might have led to their business connections. However, as he stated in his statement, as this was the first order, since his inception, that he found several circumstances exteremely suspicious and he further discovered that with regard to other materials also there were similar excess still he did not move in the matter hastily because he thought, it might be due to inexperience or mistake or there might be some misunderstanding on his own part. However, he continued the close watch and to study all the affairs of the department and tried to elicit as much information as he could, and often contributing in the press, a series of articles, under the heading of "Development Scandals."

ALLEGED FLOUTING OF P.W.D. CODE.

For the next financial year, 22-23, as a result of this close watch, he again discovered that exactly similar suspicious circumstances were repeated and in that year too, a particular size of bars which were not required at all, were, he alleged, again ordered in enormously large quantity of the value of about Rs. 3 lacs and additional suspicious circumstance, with regard to this order he alleged, was that the regularly prepared indent by an Executive Engineer, was altered by the superior with the result that this enormous excess was ordered. Further, Mr. Nariman said it transpired that although, under the P.W.D., Code, it was incumbent on the part of the Department to place such orders for foreign manufactures with the High Commissioner; still these large orders for Mild Steel Bars in the first instance, with George Services of the value of about 4 lacs 30 thousands and for the second, with Sakoboy Tyabji for the value of about 2 lacs 16 thousand were placed locally against the direction of the P.W.D. Code. In the case of the second, similar suspicious circumstance, Mr. Nariman alleges, was that order was not placed with a regular dealer of well-known firm of iron-mongers in Bombay, but with one, whose regular business was of ship-chandlers, and ships materials suppliers. Again, the rates were much higher, and circumstance was that with these suppliers had not this material in stock, but they were also to order it from England, so that it could not be suggested that the order was placed with them on the ground of urgency. Thus, when it was discovered, that in two successive years, consecutively, excessive materials were ordered, causing enormous loss to the public and resulting in private profiteering. Mr. Nariman thought, that this could not be a mistake particularly, the second Indent, and the circumstances led to the inference, Mr. Nariman alleged, that large orders were intentionally given for certain motives. However, Mr. Nariman, was still not in the Council, but had to rely upon his other friends, he could not move in the matter seriously but continued the agitation and further what added to the suspicious circumstances, was he alleged, the policy of the Government to suppress the information about these matters and to give incorrect and misleading information. With regard to these orders, as a result of certain information, some questions were put in the Council through Mr. G. B. Trivedi, who was a member then, in June-July 1923, and about six months after replies were given, which Mr. Nariman alleged, were absolutely false as in subsequent inquiries now they are proved to be false, and the whole order for George Services was completely ignored, thus, betraying Mr. Nariman further alleged, an anxiety on the part of the officers not to divulge large transactions with that firm, and with regard to Sakoboy Tyabji, it was stated that no wrong sized bars were ordered. As it was known Mr. Nariman alleged, that these replies were false, the inquiries on the subject were persisted and Mr. Nariman protested that it was more with regard to this matter, in order that his investigation could be facilitated and his voice could be heard and felt, that he entered the Council in 1923, and even after his entry, he made this, as his special subject, devoting a great deal of the attention to the various matters of internal administration, which did not come to light in the ordinary course.

AGITATION IN COUNCIL.

As his interest in the Department became known to the public, Mr. Nariman stated, he continued to get a good deal of information, and he made use of the said information getting properly varified. Thus, after his entry in the Council, as stated above, he continued his activities, and first tried to get the Department abolished, then he put several questions, and sent volly of questions dealing with the various activities of the Department, in October 1924, and few months after his entry, he sent questions relating to this Indent of Mild Steel Bars, about which he had received information, and he was surprised at the replies given to him a few months after the replies in February given to Mr. Trivedi, which were entirely different from those of his replies, and in October, it was admitted that wrong size bars were ordered, but that order was attributed to a "bonafide mistake", but no explanation was given as to how such extraordinary mistake could have occured. As the facts were known to Mr. Nariman, he as well as other interested members, refused to accept the replies, for in the course of a few months, the Government Mr. Nariman alleged, had given two directly contrary and inconsistent replies in respect of the same matter. So the agitation was continued and the next move of Mr. Nariman, was to get a resolution in the Council passed, asking for a non-official inquiry in the internal administration of the Department.

The resolution moved by Mr. Nariman is as follows:—

(a) that a Committee consisting of 12 non-official and elected members be appointed to inquire into the whole administration and working of the Development Directorate, to suggest ways and means of effecting retrenchments and to report on the advisability or otherwise of continuing the scheme taken in hand.

(b) that the Development Directorate be requested to co-operate with the said Committee and afford all facilities and help in conducting the said inquiry and in making the said report.

(c) that an independent officer or expert be appointed to help the said Committee.

(To Be Continued.)

## OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

### MAKING PARASITES OF STUDENTS

### ACHARYA RAY'S ADDRESS AT PURULIA.

PURULIA, Oct. 4.

Prof. P. C. Ray, who came here to preside over the Co-operative Society annual meeting, was given addresses of welcome by the District Board and the Purulia Municipality.

Speaking about spinners he said 100 years ago spinning and weaving was the principal occupation next to agriculture of the people as is evident from the report of Dr. Buchanon Hamilton.

Speaking about the present system of education, Acharya Ray said it did not impart manhood to students. It created so many parasites who did not know the value or dignity of labour. Indians imitated Englishmen in buying motor cars, taking to tobacco and tea, but unlike them they did not appreciate the value of labour. —Free Press.

## ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST RAJPAL

### GOVT. ATTITUDE CRITICISED

DELHI, Oct. 3.

At an Arya Samaj meeting held last night, resolutions were passed condemning the attempted murder of Rajpal and strongly criticising the callous attitude of Government in not dealing with the alleged conspiracy behind such outrages. The sentence of Khude Bux was regarded insufficient and Government was urged to take steps against those Mos'em leaders who had openly preached murder of Rajpal.—A. P.

Through communications suspended on October 1, have now been resumed, inform the Traffic Superintendent, Quetta.—Free Press.

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## A DAY OF EXCITEMENT

(Continued from page 7.)

amendment expressed his utter surprise at the sudden change of parliamentary tactics on the part of the nationalistsgroups in the House who had voted for a nominated vice-Chancellor. He was shocked, he added, to note that that the khaddar had marched into Government Lobby.

Mr. Pahaljani promptly got up and brought to the notice of the President a ruling given by the previous president that any speech imputing motives to individual members of the House should be disallowed.

The President ruled that the ruling in question referred to an attack on individual and not to a general observation.

Many a member of the House bit his lips at the very outspoken criticism of Mr. Mohamad Baboh.

LABOUR RED BAG TO GOVT?

Mr. Asavale's amendment was opposed by Mr. H. Dow who asked the mover why any representation was not asked for the Labour Union of Karachi. The reason was obvious and it was that Labour there was not at all organised.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan who followed could not understand the queer logic of Mr. H. Dow Why should Labour in other places be deprived of its rights, because the labour of Karachi was not organised? Was labour such a red rag to Government benches?

Mr. Swaminarayan then rose to address the House on the amendment.

The General Member raised a point of order that Mr. Swaminarayan had once spoken on the amendment and had therefore no right to address the house again.

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

There was an interesting passage-at-arms between the President and the General Member in the point of order. The President declined to take the narrow view of the situation and allowed Mr. Swaminarayan to proceed with him speech. The Speaker had only suggested that a word should added to the amendment. He made no speech what soever on his suggestion. The President held that the mere suggestion of a word did not constitute a speech in the strict sense of the term.

Mr. Asavale's amendment was lost in the division.

The City Municipalities in the five different groups of the Presidency have been given five seats on the Senate. No provision has been made for Municipalities other than the City Municipalities. Rao Saheb Dongensing Patil moved that the word "city" in the various sub-clauses be deleted. The mover wanted the electorate to be widened.

Messrs. Navale and R. G. Pradhan supported the amendment.

MINISTER GIVES HIS MIND.

The Minister of Education gave a piece of his mind observing that in the University Higher intelligentsia should be represented and that could only be found in City Municipalities anda District Boards.

PRINCIPLE OF DIFFERENTIATION.

Mr. Swaminarayan supported the Bill and remarked that the whole Bill was based on the principle of differentiation. They could provide seats for capital, but Labour was to be kept miles away from the precincts of the University.

WIDENING ELECTORATE.

After Tea recess discussion was resumed on Rao Sahib Patil's amendment asking the widening of electorate for the purpose of representation on the Senate so as to include "town" Municipalities along with "city" Municipalities and District Boards.

Messrs. B. V. Jadhav and S. K. Bole supported the amendment.

The mover in his reply repudiated the argument that intelligent candidates could not be found in taluka towns. He appealed to the Minister for a little compassion.

"NOT A CASE FOR COMPASION"!

The Minister argued that it was not a case for compassion, but it was purely a case for qualification. This amendment also was pressed to a division. It was lost.

Mr. Noor Mohamad moved that the persons elected by the City Municipalities and the District Local Boards need not necessarily be the members of those bodies. The amendment being accepted by the Minister was consequently carried.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav moved that 25 representatives should be elected on the Senate by the Registered Graduates formed in five divisional constituencies, and not in a lump.

The Minister and Prof. Hamil opposed the amendment which was ultimately lost.

The Bill provides for five members on the Senate to be elected by the Legislative Council, one of whom shall be the representative of the University Constituency on the Council if he is not already a member of the Senate Mr. Noor Mohamed moved that the special provision for the representative of the university inserted in the clause be deleted.

Mr. Asavale supported the amendmeant.

Mr. Winterbotham was at a loss to know why the Council should be represented on the Senate at all. They had no representative on the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. S. C. Joshi supported the amendment and called for the change in the electoral rules aof the Council governing the electioan of the member for th eUniversity constituency.

"EXCITEMENT NOT JUSTIFIED."

The General Member held that the excitement created in the House over the amendment was not justified. The member for the University constituency was only a representative of the graduates and not of the University. To call him a representative of the University was a misnomer.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that he would not have spoken on the amendment had it not been for the personal references made to his name. It was not for his sake, nor for the sake of Dr. Paranjpye, the speaker continued that he had insisted on the special provision being made, as he and Dr. Paranjpye were both the members of the Senate. Mr. Munshi remined the House of the example of M. R. Jayakar who represented the graduates on the Council, but was not himself a member of the Senate. Would it not be a strange thing of a man of the outstanding merit of Mr. Jayakar were not a member of the Senate, while at the same time representing the University graduates on the Council? It was with the intention of warding oaff such a contingency that the special provision was insistaed upon.

The amendment being pressed to a division, was found that 24 votes were recorded in its favour and 46 against. It was obviously lost.

CANKER OF NOMINATION.

Mr. Swaminarayan moved that the Chancellor shall nominate 30 members on the Senate instead of 40 provided for in the Bill. The speaker remarked that it was that canker of nomination which was eating into the vitals of the public institutions of this country. The members who came by the door of nominatin cared more for the whims of the Government, than for the interests of the country.

The discussion was in progress when the House rose for the day. To-morrow being the eve of the Dasara, the Council meets in the morning.

## INFANT WELFARE MOVEMENTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ples of a happy babyhood. Is it too much to ask and expect? If these happy samples are exhibited on the platform of the baby week celebration at the following year, with the photographs of what they were and what the sympathetic heart of those who worked, and the medical skill and modern scientific knowledge which were bestowed on them turned them into, would not such an exhibition of happy smiling faces be more eloquent and more impressive than a hundred sermons with a clarion voice and in a blaze of electric light? Would that not be a practical lesson—object lesson—to the public, to the municipality and to the parents? Would not that happy spectacle inspire the ignorant, superstitious and backward people with solid confidence and hope, driving to their simple heart and untutored head that such a movement as infant-welfare is a solid reality, much to their interest, and the interest of their infants, the dear little ones, and not a vision or pleasure—giving entertainment, a mere annual show or tamasha?

PRACTICAL IDEALISM.

I ardently wish end pray, and beseech fervently and respectfully those who are at the head of the infant-welfare concerns to give their best thought to my humble suggestion and rise to the occasion, to plan out schemes, which may not mature immediately, due to the vastness of its work and limited means, but may prove practical and useful by stages, and finally prove useful to the nation, who has much to learn before it grows up to its full stature of manhood that I may not be deemed visionary—vision it is, but it is destined to be realized as a fact in no distant future. May I remind my readers of the humane work done by some of the women workers of the Salvation Army in London who undertook to wash clean the children of those unhuman human beings who dwell in the very heart of London, in the slums of the city? Ah, those unwashed, dirty children, when washed and clothed, looked like princes and princesses and gladdened once for all the heart of their parents, breathing in their spirit the sympathy and brotherhood of man for man! Let us be then in the spirit of sacrifice and great understanding, the national and humane mother and father, nurse and doctor to the unfortunate infants who live among us, reminding us daily what sins of omission we are continuously committing.

## UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

Continued From Page 6).

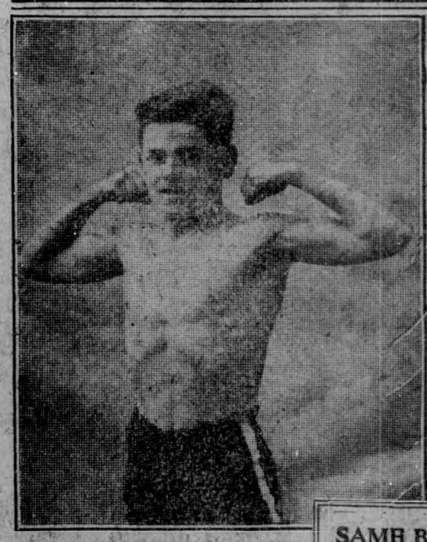
sities of Delhi, Lucknow and Allahabad which are wholly financed by Government and with which Government have got so much to do have the Vice-Chancellor elected by the University. The Vice-Chancellor will be the head of the executive of the University and the nomination by Government is a direct interference which ought certainly be resented by one and all who care for the democratising of our educational institutions. The Committee on University Reform appointed by the Government state in their report that they propose to change the constitution so as to affect the relationship of the University with Government by which they hope first to secure for the University and the educated public greater freedom to determine the composition of the governing body of the University. This object would not be furthered by the recommendations of the Select Committee on the appointment of the Chancellor and the agreement by the Legislature to have a nominated Vice-Cehancellor.

## SURAT RIOT JUDGMENT APPEAL

### 1 APPELLANT DISCHARGED: SENTENCES OF 16 CONFIRMED

SURAT, Oct. 3.

In the appeal preferred by 17 Muslims of Surat who were convicted by the Special Magistrate and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment for rioting on the Shivaji Tercentenary Day Mr. K. B. Wassoodev, the District Judge, Surat, has discharged Mahomed Dadabhai one of the appellants and confirmed the sentences on the rest.—A. P.

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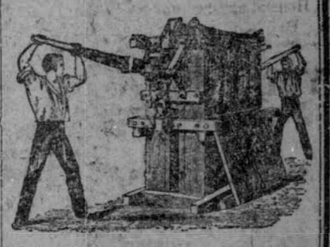

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P.153.


# INDUSTRIAL REGENERATION.

## GOVERNMENT MUST LEAD.

## A SCHEME OF PEOPLE'S BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

### SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S SPEECH AT POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

**In an illuminating speech at the Poona Industrial Exhibition Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed out the urgent need for industrial developments in Maharashtra and the Bombay Presidency in general and showed what Government and the people can do for such development. He pleaded for a protective tariff and a fostering of the home market for indigenous manufactures. He also outlined a scheme of a People's Board of Industries.**

**The following are extracts from a speech of Sir M. Visvesvarya at the Poona Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition on the 30th September, 1927:—**

The population of the Bombay Presidency was 23 millions in 1871 and 26.8 millions in 1921 showing a growth of 16.5 per cent. in 50 years. Of the latter population 17.3 millions or nearly 65 per cent. are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood, the average for all India being over 70 per cent. The average earning power of our population in normal times may be roughly assumed at between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 per head per month. Comparing with other countries it works out roughly to about one-third of the average earning power of the individual citizen in Japan, one-fourteenth of that in England, and perhaps one-thirtieth of that in America.

The masses need to be roused from their pathetic content and taught to aspire for better food, better clothing, better shelter and reasonable amenities in other respects, and to be ready to work hard to get them. This they will learn if elementary education is made compulsory. The use of machinery and mechanical power should be made popular. This will come about if such education is made largely vocational. Educational institutions and associations to promote agriculture, industries and commerce should be maintained in a high state of efficiency by a close study of foreign models.

#### THREE ESSENTIALS.

There are three measures which I may single out as being of paramount importance for the economic safety of our people at the present time. These are:—

(1) Compulsory education—elementary and vocation side by side, (2) Collecting and maintaining production and occupation statistics, (3) Rapid development of industries.

The first is necessary because the education of the masses has long been unsatisfactory. The proportion of the population which can read and write in the Bombay Presidency is only a little over 8 per cent. If we are to benefit by world experience, we should not rest content till this proportion is increased at the earliest possible moment to 75 per cent. or more.

An Act of the Legislature is necessary to provide for the maintenance of statistics of production and employment and the publication of reviews once a year.

The third or last measure is the development of industries and this is the most important need at the present time.

#### GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

In countries like Japan and the self-governing dominions it is the Government that takes the lead in promoting industries and trade. Even England is no exception. For instance, the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham in February 1928 is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is the Minister for Overseas Trade that has sent out circulars in his own name inviting people to visit the Fair.

Government aids to industry and to technical and commercial education should be rendered obligatory by law and regulated by acts of the Legislature. They are so regulated in the British Dominions and in countries like Germany and Japan. Government should control the freight rates at our railways in the interests of local manufacturers. The tariffs on staple necessaries should be raised so that people may be induced to manufacture them for themselves. Subsidies should be given to deserving industries. An industrial survey should be carried out and a Stores Purchase policy laid down for each Province.

#### PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES.

By levying high protective duties, British and foreign manufacturers can be induced to start, in association with Indians, some of the new industries that the country needs. For instance, in most foreign countries the import duty on motor cars is 33 to 50 per cent. while in India it is only 15 per cent. if the Indian rate is raised to 40 or 50 per cent. it may enable a Motor Car industry to come into existence in our midst.

Home markets for home industries is an elementary rule of national economy jealously guarded in every dominion and self-governing country. Both in the Dominions and in Japan, Government get their supplies for army and navy stores and the requirements of their railways almost exclusively from local industries. If our home market in these two respects is reserved for our home industries, we can bring into existence the several industries needed for the purpose and incidentally build up numerous other subsidiary industries, all in an incredibly short period of five to ten years. Japan first built up her industries in this way within a period of about 25 years because the purchasing power of her railways and her Army and Navy departments was at her service for that purpose.

#### A MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next question is: Can people do anything to help themselves? Can they start an organization and mobilise the money power and managing ability of the community to go to the help of these distressed industries? I am referring here to what you can do for yourselves if you are able collectively to make sacrifices on the scale which the situation demands.

A Manufacturers Association to consist of the firms or persons actually engaged in industries and their sympathisers may be first brought into existence if a sufficient number of competent individuals come forward to maintain such an organization. A Managing Committee of the Association with a paid Secretary, an Accountant and an Office, might be helpful to manufacturers and supply some of the aids which the modern Trusts, Combines and Corporations provide in Western countries.

#### BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

A Fund might be raised in shares of, say, Rs. 100 each to finance industries and provide the working capital. The Companies or individuals engaged in industries should also take shares. The Manufacturers Association may choose 8 persons and the Contributors to the Fund (other than manufacturers) another 8, and these 16 persons may constitute an Advisory Council or panel who will elect 4 persons to constitute a Board of Industries. The funds and the executive work and decisions of the organization may be entrusted to this Board. These four men should be persons engaged in business or banking, known for their strict integrity and enjoying the confidence of the community, and they should be prepared to give of their best to make the organization a success.

#### THE BOARD'S DUTIES.

Some of the duties of the Board, if one is established, will be:—

To make representations to Government and appeals to the public when necessary but otherwise to be non-political in character.

To be on the watch that no existing industry, that is otherwise sound and is under honest management, fails or suspends operation by reason of unfair competition or through lack of reasonable banking or other facilities. To perform the duties of a Financial Corporation until an Industrial Bank or Banks are established in the region. To help in marketing products, for some of the industries if required. To help in providing technical or financial advice at a reasonable fee to concerns in need of them. To help in correcting defective administration or management of existing concerns. To collect and maintain statistics of industries and production. To carry out an industrial survey and investigate new schemes. (The resources of the region should be under constant investigation and study. To render methods of company formation, banking, etc., familiar to the public. To watch the collective interests of industrial concerns and render help in individual cases when help is asked for.

(Each individual industry will raise capital and carry on business on its own responsibility).

To watch with the aid of its technical staff the world movements in trade and industry and advice companies and firms likely to be affected by them.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I will now conclude with a few general observations.

At present there is not enough work for every body. The unrestricted import of staple necessaries should be checked and the people forced to provide such necessaries by their own effort. A population s opoor not be kept so idle industrially. They should not be led to expect to be clothed and housed by the labour and skill of other comparatively more prosperous nations. We have the necessary raw material and we have also unlimited man power; only the organization, the training and discipline are lacking.

If my voice can have any influence with the Universities, I would beg them, so long as our present economic inefficiency continues, to restrict admissions to literary and theoretical courses and induce the students population to covet degrees in agriculture, engineering, technology and commerce.

Past efforts have failed because Government policies have not been helpful and consistent, and the public have not been sufficiently earnest or active. I can say nothing on the subject of Government policies. So far as the public are concerned I have known great efforts made in this direction in other countries and I will say this: By pooling your reasources, by trusting one another, by perserveance, you should be able to create for yourselves some of the facilities needed, not only to keep alive the industries now struggling for existence but also gradually to bring into existence new ones, in sufficient number and variety, to make a substantial addition to the productive power and income of the country. If Government help also comes, as one lay it must, your progress thenceforward will be smooth, and you will have placed the industrial regeneration of this region on a permanent basis.

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**RINGWORM.**

Mr. B. A. Rao, Trichinopoly, writes:—"An attack of ringworm caused me awful pain and disfigurement. I applied a special paste of the doctors but it failed to check the loathsome disease. I was greatly astonished at Zam-Buk's rapid healing. Under its powerful influence the ringworms all died away, leaving my skin beautifully clear and healthy."

**BARBER'S RASH.**

Mr. B. Simcox, Swan Village, West Bromwich, England, says:—"The doctor said I had barber's rash, and I was sent almost crazy with the itching and inflammation. I gave up everything to try Zam-Buk. This grand balm soon dried up all the rash and sores on face, neck, and chin, and effected a complete and lasting cure."

**HEAT SORES.**

Mr. E. H. Burnes, of Tankohi P. O., Gorakhpore, writes:—"Excessive heat caused a lot of swollen eruptions on my chest. These inflamed places were similar to those caused by mosquitos and they itched intensely. Ordinary ointments were quite useless, yet Zam-Buk stopped all irritation and soon cleansed and healed all the sore places."

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SIX PENCE


## INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL IN MAHARSHTRA.

### SUCCESSFUL SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

### LOKMANYA'S BIOGRAPHY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 2.

The echoes of the Ganesh Festival are still heard in the form of prize-distribution ceremonies of the various 'melas'. In fact, reverberations deepend more than in the last week. The Paisa Fund Mela gave its performance on Thursday last. As I said in the last letter, this is the most beloved of Poona people. One convincing evidence of this fact is that dring its ten years' existence, this organization which is every year new and yet old, succeeded in giving to the Talegaon Glass Works a sum of rupees amounting to no less than twenty five thousand in cash. The peculiarity of this 'Mela' is that the songs sung by children and even babes; and the dramatic pieces delivered with skilful acting hold the audience under a spell of curiosity. The dialogues on such topics as Cow Protection and spread of Khadi are delivered with oratory which is rarely to be seen in such saplings of humanity. People admire the skill exhibited in training these children both in music and in speech. Paisa Fund Ranade as he is known throughout Maharashtra, had decided to devote twelve years to this work. Ten years of these have already passed away. Only two remain, and before they are out, his ambition of collecting a large sum of money for the Paisa Fund will be substantially fulfilled. The Gowardhan Mela of Bombay also gave its performance during the last week, and similarly the Samartha Mela, the Swadeshi Kanya Mela and such other organizations are holding performances of their songs, conversations etc.

SWADESHI BAZAR AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The closing address of this Exhibition was delivered on last Friday by Sir Visweshwaraiyah. This year the irony of the exhibition has been that when it was opened by the Hon. Minister of Education, it was not ready to be opened for the public, and again, when the closing address was delivered it had been decided not to close it till the 12th of October. I am reminded here of the chapter of Dr. Jhonson bearing the head-line "Conclusion in which nothing is concluded." The opening ceremony of the Exhibition was performed, but it was not then opened. The closing ceremony was performed and yet it was not closed. Whatever it be, the address delivered by Sir Visweshwaraiyah was a very serious performance, of which every Maharashtriyan must take earnest notice. He described the poverty in Maharashtra and its extreme industrial backwardness. He gave facts and figures of production in Maharashtra, and impressed upon the audience the urgency of Maharashtra gravely taking up this problem for solution. In the recent Maharashtra Merchants' Conference, it has been decided to start a Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce. In Poona itself attempts are being made by leading persons of all parties, to see whether anything like a Deccan Merchants' Association can be formed, with a view to the spread of trade and industry in Maharashtra. None can say what the solid outcome of all these various deliberations will be. But it may be taken that the public mind has been sufficiently roused to a pitch, at which consideration of this question continues to occupy a large part of it. Well, so far more than thirty thousands visitors have visited the exhibition, and the total sales made by various stall-holders amount to as many rupees. As the exhibition draws to its close, it will be visited by a larger number of people and increasing sales will be effected. The Exhibition has been generously patrouized by the public undoubtedly. Yet it cannot but be said that there is a lurking feeling among the intellectual classes that the idea of the Exhibition must be carried to further higher stages. Concentration of all Swadeshi goods in one place serves the purpose of Swadeshi propaganda without doubt. But the real object of such exhibitions ought to be rather more creative than distributive. In Maharashtra it is difficult to give this turn to the Exhibition we know, but an attempt in the direction is not too baffling to be undertaken.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS IN MAHARASHTRA.

Congress organizations in Maharashtra receive new life and vigour, as the elections approach near. Various Taluka Congress Committees have to hold their annual elections before the 15th of October. So far most of the Taluka Committees have completed their election work, and sent their representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee which is the central body, so far as the province is concerned. In the Congress in Maharashtra there are two parties as elsewhere. For the last three years, the Provincial Congress Committee is under the control of the Responsivists. The anti-Responsivists have certainly been trying to capture it, but they have not met with success. This year also the chances are that the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee will remain in Responsivists' hands. However, among the sixteen members of the All-India Congress Committee, which are to be elected by the M.P.C.C, about three or four may be accepted from the other party, in accordance with the spirit of compromise effected on the 1st of August.

NEW DYEING FACTORY IN POONA.

Mr. Dixit, a B.Sc. of the Bombay University and a Diploma-holder of the Cawnpore Dyeing and Technical School, has started a dyeing factory in Poona recently. Educated people in Poona look at this new factory with great joy and pride, because at least one graduate has taken definitely to the industrial line. The out-put of this factory is exceedingly satisfactory, and the colours are fast to bleaching. Attempts are being made by him and other sympathisers to establish a link between weavers, merchants and this factory, so that yarn and cloth may be sent to this factory rather than to any other outside Poona. [illegible] in the factory, and it is felt confidently that if it continues to progress in this way, it has a great future.

MR. N. C. KELKAR'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has gone to Panchghani to resume the second volume of Lok. Tilak's Biography. He has decided to spend about three months at Panchghani and to dash off the pages of the biography as early as possible. He has resolved to place the volume in the hands of the readers on the 1st of August next. And he hopes in spite of the Winter Assembly Session which will take up nearly three months of his time, he would finish off the work on hand at high pressure.


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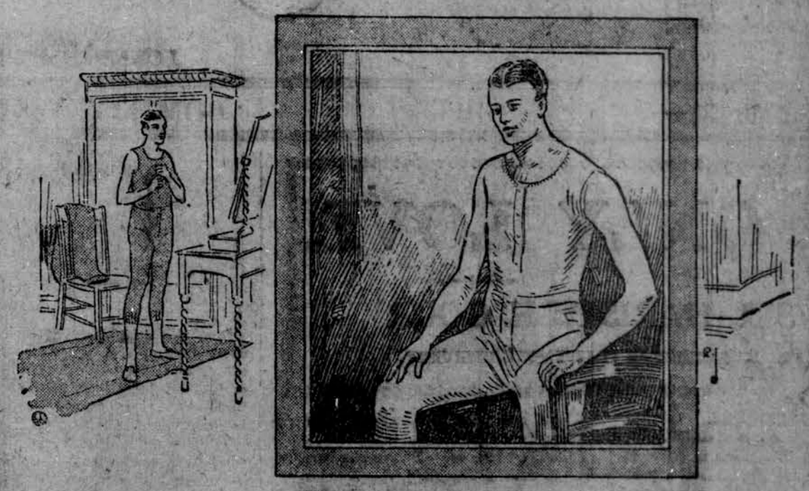

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## NEW FLAG PLAN FOR CANADA

### DESIGN TO UNITE ALL PARTIES

The agitation in South Africa over the flag question lends particular interest to the attempts in Canada to solve a similar difficulty.

A proposal for a new flag for Canada is causing controversy in the Dominion, but up to the present, the Government has not taken any official notice of the suggestions put forward.

"The official flag in Canada is the Union Jack", said an official of the Canadian Government in London to the Westminster Gazette in mail week. "There are other authorised flags for registered vessels and naval vessels. Various designs have been submitted for a new flag, but everything is in the air at present."

A prominent Canadian visitor to London told the Westminster Gazette that the flag question was one which urgently needed a settlement.

'Some time ago a Montreal newspaper organised a competition for a flag design," he said, "and appointed a competent jury to judge the suggestions sent in. Several hundred entries were sent in.

"The winning design carries the Union Jack in the left-hand top corner of a white field, and on the latter is placed a red or green maple leaf. The white field symbolises the flag of old France, which originally was powdered with golden fleur-de-lis. The Union Jack typifies the allegiance of the Dominion to the Crown and her position in the commonwealth of British nations, and the maple leaf expresses the sense of Canadian nationality.

"I think this design admirable. Its adoption as our national flag would reconcile the conflicting elements."

## "CREDIT-WRECKERS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I endorse every word in Mr. K. S. R. Iyer's letter dated Sept. 22, on New India Assurance Co., Ltd.

The shareholder of a credit institution trying to pull down the credit—and, therefore, the value—of his own shareholdings has been likened by a famous writer to a man perched on the bought of a tree and seeking to cut its trunk.

Credit-wreckers, whether or not they are share-holders, must be given no indulgence either by the public or the press. In the appeal made by to leaders on the communal troubles, the press was asked to show due and proper discretion in avoiding publication of any news or views calculated to have an inflammatory effect. May I appeal to the press in India to show a like discretion in the publication of any article which may have the effects of disrupting credit institutions.

C. S. RANGASWAMI.

(Camp), Race View, Golf Road.
Lahore, Sept. 26.

For the offence of making different statements on the same subject in the same case in two courts, one Mrs. Samkora was sentenced by the Special Magistrate of Lucknow to imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 75. She pleaded guilty to the charge and said that her statement before the Sessions Judge was wrong.—Free Press.

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# HIS ONLY LOVE.

## BY SIR HARISINGH GOUR

"A PLAIN UNVARNISHED TALE I WILL DELIVER".

CHAPTER III.

SEIGE TO HIMM'S HEART.

Himm had now settled down in Khiehdipur where he had built for himhelf a palatial house of his own design which was the envy of the town. He was looking out for a wife; but had no idea that Kishore Singh was in right earnest about him. But Kishore Singh was. He was a shrewd parent and had taken time by the forelock to capture Himm.

But he was a superstitious man and implicitly believed in planetary influences, and to him the casting of horoscopes was more reliable than the evidence of his five senses. Dube wanted the date, time and hour of Himm's birth which Kishore Singh had already ascertained. The two Panditsnow prepared their respective horoscopes which were curiously the replica of one another. They concurred in their forecasts. They gave it as their opinion that during the seventy years of their lives (they were each about sixty) they had never come across a life so brimful of happy augury. Himm had been a great "Rishi" in his previous life. He had accumulated a high store of virtue which he had inherited. His voice would be more potent than that of the King—his wealth would be untold, his reputation world-wide. He would enjoy unfailing longevity, extending to over four score and ten, would marry twice, and would be happy with his second wife. He would beget a numerous progeny but he would not find happiness in his children. His planetary conjunctions agreed with those of Kishore Kumari. Their marriage was possible and commendable to Kuver.

Kishore Singh thought this a fine prediction. Himm came of a very fine stock but a poor one—"a penniless laird with a long pedigree"! Kishore Singh was anxious for this alliance for several reasons, the most potent being Himm's fabulous wealth.

Now the rule of the caste ordians that after the horoscopes tally the marriage is as good as made. If Himm had a father or some one in "loco parentis" to him, he would have been of course consulted and all questions regarding dowry would have been discussed with him. It was awkward to open negotiations with the bridegroom-elect. It was never done. The "shastras" had, however, provided against such a contingency. Where the boy was an orphan his priest took the place of his parents. Dubeji was, therefore, to be treated as Himm's father for the purpose of his marriage. Himm had never set his eye upon his would-be spouse. It is, of course, never done. For is not a Hindu marriage a sacrament? It is a pre-ordained religious rite in which the parties directly involved can of course exercise no volition. Moreover, since such marriages are contracted in the girl's extreme infancy, she has no volition to exercise.

Dubeji was primed by Kishore Singh to see Himm. Pandeji accompanied him to represent Kishore Singh. The two priests had decided to see this marriage through. They said to Himm:

Dubeji: "Himm sahib, you are now a great man. But your father was my client. He was a good man, and though dead, I still revere his memory. I offer one and a quarter lac of "bael" leaves to the god Mahadeo in his name every "shravan." And in "kuar" I offer rice balls for the peaceful repose of his soul. It is my sacred duty which I have not failed to discharge since his death."

Pandeji: "What Dubeji says is perfectly true. He loved his "jayman" (client) as he loved no other."

Himm: "I am grateful to you Dobeji, for what you have done and are doing for my deceased father.

Dubeji sharply rebuked him for thanking him for doing his bare duty. After some more badinage of the two priests, they fell to business.

Dubeji: "We have been, as we ought to be, anxious about your marriage."

Himm: "Then we are both anxious about the same subject."

Dubeji: "I have been casting my eye high and low and have decided upon a match upon which the planets approvingly smile."

Pandeji: "It is so. I too have cast a horoscope. Here it is. It coincides with Dubeji's fortune-sheet."

Himm: "Which is the girl?"

Dubeji: "The second daughter of Kishore Singh. She is fair as a fairy—has learnt two Hindi books, can cook and sew and is still learning. She is healthy."

Pandeji: "It is so. I have also seen the girl and second Dubeji."

Himm: "But I am over twenty five and how can I marry a girl of ten? Moreover, I have never met her."

Dubeji: "Of course—of course, if you wish to see her and make a sahibi marriage I shall be able to give you a peep. But it must be unawares. As for the age the younger the better. It is safer.

Pandeji: "I agree and second the Dubeji."

Himm thought that though their disparity in age was an obstacle it might be the Hobson's choice. He must, therefore, first see the girl. It was arranged that Himm was to pass along the footpath running along the bund of the village tank the moment a signal is given. The village girls went to take their bath in the lake. Kishore Kumari was amongst them. He had as much a view of her as one might get of a Derby racer seen while running a full course. But whatever he may not have been able to see, he had seen enough to be able to swear that the girl's face was pitted and dark. It was certainly not a taking face. Himm could on no account marry her. Dubeji offered him the bait of a large dowry, but Himm was not going to marry money. Moreover, money had never hypnotised his judgment.

The two Pandits were sorely disappointed. They, however, promised to keep their weather eye open and advise Himm of other possibilities. They brought other "khabar" (news) of more or less the same kind.

Himm was now getting convinced that if he wished to marry in the caste he would have to be content with a child wife whom he must bring up and educate. She may turn out to be the paragon of a wife or she might be a failure in which case, his religion and his caste permitted other marriages. But there was no assurance that they would turn out any better. He was clearly realising what a grim lottery marriage was and albeit how indispensable.

Himm had not to wait long before he realised the truth of his reflection. One fine morning as he lay stretched in his easy chair, receiving clients and visitors, his clerk announced the presence of a Mr. Pantaloo who had come to consult him on business. He paid Himm several visits. He was the court agent of an exise contractor who had fallen foul of his employer about some accounts. By the affability of his talk and the geniality of his manners he had ingratiated himself into the confidence of Himm in whose private life he showed himself interested. He informed Himm that he knew of a pretty girl who would do well as his consort. She was of mixed parentage; but otherwise she passed both good looks and education. She was twenty one. He showed him her photograph which produced in him a favourable impression. A meeting was arranged. The girl was affable and Pantaloo went bail for her character. A marriage was arranged and as Himm was in search of a wife he thanked Providence and Pantaloo that one had been sent to him without any effort. He went with her through the ceremony of marriage. Pantaloo congratulated both Himm and Rita upon their marriage. Rita held a marriage feast at which her matchmaker was deservedly asssigned the place of honour. It was Himm's first successful essay in matrimony. It was not long before Himm realised that those who marry in haste have often to repent at leisure.

# NEW PLOT AGAINST KEMAL PASHA.

## ENEMIES OF TURKISH DICTATOR ARRESTED

A number of arrests were made recently of persons suspected of complicity in a plot against the life of Kemal Pasha, the Turkish President.

It is stated that some of them have now confessed to a plot to blow up by dynamite the train in which the President was returning to Angora.

As a result of the Turkish general elections which have just taken place, the Kemalists have won all the seats except one represented an Independent. Thus there is no opposition in the Angora Assembly.—"Westminster Gazette."

# TERRORS OF MODERN SCIENCE.

## WASTE AND WICKEDNESS OF WAR.

## WILL A GOD EMERGE FROM MACHINE?

## DESPERATE CRY FOR PEACE.

Does the dark cloud of war conceal a silver lining? Will peace be born of reason or of terror? Will peace descend upon our troubled earth at all, or will the nations continue furiously to rage together because the people imagine a vain thing?

To those of us who lament the waste and wickedness of war the outlook is threatening and gloomy, writes Robert Blatchford in "The Sunday News" in mail week.

In spite of the peace conventions and treaties of the past hundred years the nature and scope of warfare have become more ruthless and insane.

The laws of civilised war have gone by the board. Hell was enlarged her desire.

This appalling change is chiefly due to the unscrupulous policy of several generations of German war lords. These ambitious criminals discarded all ideas of chivalry and mercy, and deluded their nation with the promise of world power by means of war against whole peoples.

There must be no limit to war's violence. Nothing should be sacred. The blood of men, women and children should be spilt without mercy or compunction on sea or land. Merchant ships, hospital ships, neutral ships even, should be sunk on sight.

Poison gas was introduced for the first time. Open towns were bombed and shelled. No humane scruple of any kind must limit the savagery of Germany's attempt to subjugate the world.

The other Christian nations followed suit and are now vieing with each other in the building of submarines and bombing planes, and the brewing of lethal gases.

We who hope for peace and reason are confronted therefore by the peril of wars more sanguinary and ruinous than the nations of last century could have imagined. Instead of human progress we have achieved a shameful retrogression, and at what a cost in precious lives!

NOT EQUAL TO THE TASK.

How is this menace to be met? Is not human reason able to cope with the growing horror of the homicidal mania we call war? So far, human reason's sole bid for sanity has been the establishment of the League of Nations.

Is the League of Nations equal to the gigantic task before it? No. Can be so developed that in course of time its humane and temperate counsels shall prevail, or is it true, as we have been told, that the heart of man is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked?

Human wickedness is desperate indeed, and it is this desperate wickedness and still more desperate folly which fill the advocates of peace with despair and suggest the interference of a malevolent and cunning evil spirit.

Hitherto the League of Nations has seemed impotent to cope with national and racial jealousies, rivalries and greeds, and one dares not hope it will ever have power to suppress or deal with those sudden mad rages which break out at intervals amongst us like a frightful pestilence.

Experience does not encourage the hope that nations suffering from bellicose hysteria will listen to appeals to their better judgment, Germany's reply to all pacific appeals in the years before the last war was a callous assertion that nations too timid or parsimonious to prepare for war must succumb to mere virile Powers Germany, for her part, trusted in the sword.

RED RUIN.

If sweet reasonableness was wasted on the educated German people what influence would it have with an ignorant Russia, led or driven by blood-thirsty incendiaries? What League of Nations could placate the poisonous hatred of the Soviet rulers?

The policy of those men is to spread amongst the nations theories of red ruin. Peace is not in their minds. Talk of peace infuriation them. But if the League of Nations were strongly armed? I fear there is but little virtue in that if. Armed by a united Europe, by France and Germany and Poland and Italy and Turkey and Greece.

Can we expect those Powers to trust each other, when two English-speaking nations, professing mutual good will, cannot agree upon a mere matter of naval economy!

I do not suggest that the League of Nations is useless, or a failure, but I dare not hope that it will ever prove a sure guarantee of universal peace.

Is there no other possible development out of which a universal peace may grow? There is fear, perhaps, or horror. Some trust to argument or arbitration. War I remember a book written by M. Bloch, the purpose of which was to convince the world that the weapons of that time were so accurate and destructive that no troops in the world could exist under their fire. Shrapnel, I especially remember, as very formidable.

M. Bloch showed the wide scope of the discharge and the great number of the missiles scattered, and held it proved that wars would be impossible. Soldiers could not and would not be sent out to certain annihilation. Arms had become too terrible to use. The Powers must trust to argumen tor arbitstion. War was dead. Mars had destroved himself with his own inventions.

There followed the Great War, when armies and navies fought with and against engines and weapons more monstrous and deadly than any M. Bloch had ever dreamed of. And to-day the civilised nations are preparing means of wholesale murder and destruction more terrible than those used in the war which was to end war.

These bombing planes and poison gases, will mankind be fraid to face or use them or having met them will they be so horrified and ashamed of their hellish work that they dare not use them again?

Even if men and women have not imagination to picture the ghastly results of scientific war, surely they will react to the influences of the accomplished crime.

Great centres of population under the assault of poison gas and aerial bombs will be reduced to smoking shambles in a few hours. Millions of human beings, men and boys, girls, women and young children will be torn to pieces or buried under ruins, or burned to death or poisoned like rats in a hole. Such will be the results of modern scientific war.

SILVER LINING.

Let us ask ourselves then, first, will the soldiers of any civilised power be capable of such wanton massacre? If they really harden their hearts to the perpetration of such atrocities, how will they keep their reason after the accomplished fact? Men have proved themselves hideously ruthless and cruel in the past, and we must not build too much upon a possible improvement in human nature. But there has never in the past been warfare of such fiendish nature nor upon so calamitous scale.

Imagine Paris, London, New York or Berlin reduced to ruin and the people dead or dying. I cannot believe that such a holocaust would leave the world unmoved.

I cannot believe that mankind are such "a contemptible race of little odious vermin" that they would suffer the repetition of such an outrage.

For that reason I harbour some hope that the black clouds of war may have a silver lining, that machinery may succeed where sentiment has failed, and that the terrors of modern science may come forth like a god out of the machine.

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